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SINGLE FARM SOON TO GO IN RUSSIA

Complete Collectivization of Agriculture Expected in Three Years

PEASANTS RAPIDLY ADOPT NEW SYSTEM

'Giant' State Farm in Salsk Steppes Plows Up Area of 275,000 Acres

This is the first of six articles contributed by the Moscow correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *giving impressions of a recent visit paid to a number of collective farms in Russia and showing the remarkable rapidity with which the peasants are at last being drawn into the Soviet system of state and cooperative agriculture.*

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—A trip in the Russian collective farms in 1930 is far indeed from being an Arcadian idyl. It involves eating irregularly and sometimes scantily, jolting for hours on slow and crowded local trains, sometimes sitting up at night on the deck of a Volga passenger boat where every inch of cabin space is occupied, spending nights in provincial hotels where the traditionally low standards of cleanliness have not been improved by the present chronic lack of soap.

It is decidedly not such a trip as one might make in New England or in the American middle West or in the rural districts of England.

But a tour of the Russian collective farms, if far from comfortable, is enormously worth while from the standpoint of first-hand information and impressions which one inevitably carries away. The local Soviet and Communist Party representatives and the managers of the collective farms were in all cases very hospitable and afforded me every facility for studying the situation on the spot, often talking quite frankly about the mistakes and defects, which are perceptible, along with the unquestionable achievements, in this tremendous work of agrarian reconstruction.

More Tractors in Use

Over vast expanses of the black-soil and steppe country of southern and southeastern Russia, the individual strips of land which formerly marked the small peasant holdings of 10, 20 or 30 acres have been swallowed up in collective farms with an area of thousands or tens of thousands of acres. The tractor and the large threshing machine are far more commonly seen in the Russian fields than was the case a few years ago. But collective farming on a large scale is still so new; so many of its features, such as the division of this year's harvest, are being worked out in practice for only the first time; and such factors as good or bad management

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

New Confidence in Cotton Market Is Aim at Parley

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Efforts to reëstablish confidence in the cotton market were begun here Oct. 13 by representatives of 10 powerful interests convened to discuss cotton marketing problems under sponsorship of the American Cotton Shippers' Association.

The purpose of the meeting, according to D. E. McCuen of Greenville, S. C., president of the shippers' association is to "reëstablish confidence in the intrinsic value of cotton and if possible to stop the decline in price and bring about permanent recovery."

While the shippers' association is willing to "go the limit," Mr. McCuen added, they demand that they be met "fairly and openly and in a spirit of coöperation by the Federal Farm Board."

Representatives from the Federal Reserve Board, the Farm Board, the Federal Reserve Banks of Atlanta, Dallas, St. Louis and New Orleans, the New York and New Orleans Stock Exchanges, the Chicago Board of Trade and the textile interests were invited to attend the meeting.

Plans for threshing out the question were formulated at a meeting of the Shippers' Association board of directors Oct. 12, following which Mr McCuen declared he had high hopes that the Oct. 13 conference will be definitely constructive in its scope and that the agricultural and business South will go forward rapidly.

Following a depression in the cotton market in October, 1926, a meeting similar to the present was called in New Orleans with virtually the same interests in attendance. Plans adopted and executed resulted in a rise in the market from 11.80 to 25.12 cents on Sept. 8, 1927.

THE MONITOR INDEX

MONDAY, OCT. 13, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Sporting News—Page 10
Financial News—Page 11

FEATURES

Radio Programs 6
The Children's Page 8
The Home Forum 9
Enjoying God
[With Spanish Translation]
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Golf Bunkers Shown on New Chicago Map

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chicago

THE absolute ultimate of cartography may safely be said to have been accomplished by the United States Geological Survey.

A series of 20 maps covering the topography of the Chicago area has been made. The survey has been so thorough that even the bunkers on golf courses have been charted.

The purpose of the maps is purely for research. It is not believed they will be of much value to golfers, many of whom would be unable to chart a golf ball past a bunker even with the aid of the entire Federal Government.

Pan-American Professorships Recommended

Speakers at Illinois Institute Deprecate Interpretation of Monroe Doctrine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—A chair of Pan-American relations in the Woman's College would be a valuable contribution to practical as well as cultural education for women, in the opinion of Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, who was one of the speakers at the banquet session Oct. 11 of the second Institute on Pan-American Relations at MacMurray College, formerly Illinois Woman's College.

In pointing out the value of such a chair, Dr. Cooper stated that it would unquestionably fit women for the larger part they will play in American affairs and aid them in a better understanding of affairs between the United States and her southern neighbors, stressing in particular the question of the Monroe Doctrine.

Dr. William Spence Robertson of the University of Illinois, in an address before another session of the institute, regretted that the Monroe Doctrine in its present growth had caused such a volume of misunderstanding and gave much proof of "Hispanic American distaste of the doctrine as it has been interpreted in the recent past, particularly since the enunciation of the Roosevelt corollary.

The problem of intervention in the Caribbean for the United States he stressed as a very real one. Latin-American attempts at securing coöperation in enforcing the Monroe Doctrine, the speaker stated, had previously been futile, but he said that for future peace and harmony intervention must be stopped. The doctrine should be redefined and coöperation with Latin America resorted to in case of trouble, he said.

The wide dissemination of news concerning Latin America in this country and the educative value therefrom was discussed by Joseph L. Jones, foreign editor of the United Press. London has almost lost its leadership to New York in gathering and spreading world information of moment, in the opinion of Mr. Jones.

Dr. Chester Lloyd Jones of the University of Wisconsin was of the opinion that people in this country had taken too little interest in the economic influences at work in Latin-American affairs. He emphasized the importance of the Latin-American market to the United States and its market to them because in the main the two are not competitive and in some cases can never be.

His Excellency Señor Don Manuel C. Tellez, Ambassador of Mexico, reviewed the large effort Mexico is making to educate her people and make permanent the valuable effects of the revolution. He asked for sympathy with the past of Mexico and for the land and other social problems with which she is at present confronted. He stressed the fact that contact with the United States gives many interests in common, and these he believed of large value for continued peace.

NARCOTICS SEIZED IN CHINESE PORT

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The largest seizure of narcotics ever made in Hong Kong, consisting of 52 cases of heroin and other drugs, has just been made by the Chinese customs authorities, the Central Board of the League of Nations has been notified. The drugs came from Turkey, via Trieste, on the vessel Hilda of the Lloyd Triestino Line.

Seizure was effected through a warning addressed to the League authorities by the Italian Government and forwarded to China. The packing cases contained dishes while the drugs were mixed with the packing materials.

The Central Opium Board, which has been attempting to control the illicit traffic in drugs since the Geneva convention came into force in 1928, believes that the seized drugs were manufactured in Turkey. The Ottoman Government is party to neither of the two existing anti-drug conventions and several firms driven from France by the increasing stringency of the narcotic laws have established themselves in Turkey.

DROUGHT ACTION DEMANDED

WINCHESTER, Va. (AP)—A pointed request for definite information on federal drought relief plans was sent A. M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, Oct. 11 by Harry F. Byrd, former Governor of Virginia and chairman of the state drought relief committee

MASSACHUSETTS LAW LAUDED AS PENAL LABOR AID

Parley Is Told State Use Act Has Eliminated All Prison Idleness

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — How Massachusetts' unique state-use law, which makes it mandatory upon state, county, city and town governments to purchase supplies manufactured by inmates of correctional institutions, has eliminated the idleness problem since 1887, the date of its enactment, was recited by Edward C. R. Bagley, deputy commissioner of the department of correction, before the Wardens' Association at the American Prison Congress Oct. 13.

The Hawes-Cooper Law, which prohibits interstate shipment of prison-made goods and which threatens 90 per cent of the state prisons in the country with enforced idleness, will have practically no effect on the industrial conditions in the prisons of Massachusetts, Mr. Bagley pointed out. For this reason, his explanation of the law and its workings attracted great attention. Since the prisons manufacture everything from aluminum ware to yarns, including articles of rubber, leather, steel, wood, concrete and textiles, it was not difficult to visualize how $1,750,000 worth of goods have been sold this year.

Violations Decried

Men occupying high places in society, who allegedly openly violate the laws, won the reproach of George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, in a paper read to a law observance mass meeting, Oct. 12. Mr. Wickersham was detained in Washington by official business.

Maud Ballington Booth, co-leader of the Volunteers of America, discussing "prison riots and their causes," at the same meeting, placed the responsibility upon the shoulders of an apathetic public.

"The fundamental responsibility for the existing disrespect for law," Mr. Wickersham said, "rests on parents and teachers. A complex civilization, composed of peoples of divers national origins, varying traditions, principles and habits, requires constantly changing laws adjusted to the fluctuating social needs. Besides, law making is democracy's favorite toy.

"It may be that an examination of the nature of the crimes of which the inmates of the penal institutions of the United States were convicted would not disclose an undue proportion to be merely violations of leges prohibita and not derelictions of the moral law. But the example of contemptuous disregard of any law by the educated well-to-do part of the community has a disastrous effect upon those who attempted to profit by violation of laws enacted for the protection of life and property.

Lose Law Respect

"Men lose respect for any particular law when they see other laws openly flouted by men occupying honored places in society."

Referring to the recent prison riots, Mr. Wickersham deplored the fact that prisons "attract little public attention, unless conditions such as those which recently disgraced penal institutions in so many of our communities provoke outbreaks. . . ."

"I cannot too strongly emphasize my conviction that the best protective methods against crime lie in the education of the young and in the enlightened treatment of the young offender. The recent study by Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon Gluck of the 500 cases of youths who had been committed to the Massachusetts Reformatory, and the pessimistic conclusion to which they were constrained by that study affords striking demonstration of the need of a thorough view of the whole subject.

"Their report furnishes convincing evidence of the truth that law alone is no adequate remedy for social ills.

"Greater attention to the making of law, is a basic requirement in the problem of improving our social state.

"The next important step in prevention, is the establishment and maintenance of adequate police forces, honestly administered without interference by corrupt political methods. Large as is the sum expended on police, it may be doubted whether there is an adequate and properly trained force in any city of the Union."

Mrs. Booth said in part:

"We hear much talk of the sovereign people of our country. If they be the true rulers of America, let

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Boston Police Parade Climbing Beacon Hill

Two Winchesters Get Together to Aid Anniversary of Younger

Mayor of English City of That Name Arrives With His Wife for Tercentenary Participation—Welcomed in Boston

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Harry Collis, Mayor of Winchester, Eng., and Mrs. Collis got a sudden and pictorial impression of the manner in which distinguished visitors to the United States are received when they arrived in Boston Oct. 13. With sirens screaming, and with eight great plumes of glistening water shooting skyward from their decks, two City of Boston fireboats welcomed the visitors who came to take part in the Tercentenary observance of the younger Winchester in Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Collis were aboard the Cunard liner Laconia. A committee of Winchester, Mass., citizens was waiting on the dock for the boat and as quickly as landing formalities could be completed, and after the visitors had exclaimed to all and sundry their delight at the aquatic spectacle which welcomed them, they entered cars and set off at a swift pace for the town which will entertain them for the week.

Properly the Tercentenary observance opened Sunday with religious services in the Town Hall in the evening, in which every clergyman in town had a share. The observance marks the 290th anniversary of the first white settlement within the territory of the town which was earlier part of Charlestown and called Waterfield.

The English visitors enjoyed an extension of port courtesies through the intervention of Richard Parkhurst, of the lBoston Port Authority as wel as a member of the Winchester celebration committee. The welcomers also included Mrs. Harris S. Richardson, Mrs. Harry W. Stevens, Harris S. Richardson, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and Richard Parkhurst. During the week the representatives of Old Winchester will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Parkhurst.

Mr. Collins brought with him a block of wood taken from the ancient Winchester Cathedral, one of the most beautiful and important of all English medieval cathedrals, and a miniature of the famous Round Table associated with King Arthur and his Knights, which will be presented to the town of Winchester, Mass.

The chief event scheduled for Oct. 13 was the parade, which started immediately after 1:30 p. m. There were five divisions and each division was in turn divided into sections of military, naval, fraternal and school units, with Division 5 made up of floats illustrative of the history of the part of New England in which Winchester has intimately shared.

Vehicles of olden times, a scene devised and enacted by the Daughters of the American Revolution, tableaux of early Colonial life and one depicting the coming of the Norsemen all had their place in this section of the parade.

Strikes in Spain Declared Due to Party Agitators

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The Government finds itself in a quandary as a result of the wave of strikes and riots now sweeping Spain, as its failure to keep its promise to make the holding of new elections its primary object has left it without constitutional means of meeting the situation.

It is generally believed, however, that the numerous arrests of Communists, Separatists and Republican agitators indicate a roundup of isolated disturbing elements rather than the existence of a definite combined plot to overthrow the régime. The arrest of Ramon Franco, the South Atlantic aviator, is stated by the authorities to have no connection with the detention of agitators, the cause being an infraction of military regulations, Señor Franco having written a newspaper article in which he declared himself a fervent Republican.

Instructions have been given by some of the Barcelona workers' unions for a strike on Oct. 13 as a protest against the detentions. General strikes continue in Malaga and Vitoria, but the attempt on Oct. 11 to organize a general strike at Seville was a failure.

In general it may be said that the strikes which have been disturbing Spain the last few months are the work of extremist Republican or Communist agitators who are seeking to exploit the present uncertain political situation, the rising cost of living and the growth of Republican sentiment.

Gerard 'Shows How' to End 'Bear Raids'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Members of the New York Stock Exchange should be prohibited by the exchange from lending stock on margin to enable "shorts" to cover their selling of securities they do not possess, according to James W. Gerard, formerly ambassador to Germany, in a radio address on Oct. 11. Through such a ban, he held, it would be possible to end "bear raids," which he characterized as "an attack upon the property of others."

Mr. Gerard said the depressing effect of short selling had played a considerable part in slowing business and should be prevented by law as well as by an edict of the stock exchange. He mentioned the recent short selling in grain by the Soviet authorities here, as an example of the destructive effect of such trading.

"If you want to aid in a revival of prosperity," advised Mr. Gerard, "notify your broker at once that he is not to lend any stock that you have bought and are carrying on margin, and demand that he call in any of your stock which he has lent. If your broker refuses to do this, arrange with your bank to take up your stock and carry it for you. In any event, this is the safer procedure."

Solicitor-General Resigns in Britain

LONDON (AP)—Sir James Melville on Oct. 12 resigned as Solicitor-General in the MacDonald Ministry.

He will retain his seat in the House of Commons, and will return to that body after a holiday abroad. Although included in the Ministry, he is not a member of the Cabinet.

Dinosaur Eggs Found in Montana, First Time on American Continent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—The first discovery of dinosaur eggs on this continent, found near Red Lodge, southern Montana, by the Scott Fund Expedition of Princeton University, was announced here on Oct. 13 by Dr. Glenn L. Jepsen, director of the expedition and an instructor in geology at Princeton.

A number of the broken remains of the eggs were found, the age of which was estimated by Dr. Jepsen at several million years. These fragments bear a close resemblance to those unearthed recently in Mongolia, both occurring in similar geologic formations.

The American ones were located in the upper lance formation, which was deposited in upper Cretaceous times, while the Mongolian ones came from the Djadochta formation, which is also Cretaceous. Dr. Jepsen explained that since the Mongolian geologic formations are known to be older than those in America, the eggs discovered here are probably younger than those previously found.

The broken particles found by the Scott Fund this summer are rough and pitted and differ from the Mongolian eggs in color, being black, as contrasted with the reddish-brown Mongolian fossils. The original eggs were possibly larger than those found in Asia, Dr. Jepson said, since no complete eggs were discovered. Because of this fact, the Scott Fund Expedition plans to return to the same locality for more perfect specimens.

Another find of unusual importance in the close proximity of the egg fragments was the tooth of a primitive type of mammal. The significance of this discovery, Dr. Jepsen explained, is that mammal remains found in formations of Cretaceous time are extremely rare, since the great development of the mammal took place in that geological period immediately following the Cretaceous.

The original problem on which the Scott Fund Expedition was working this summer was to discover the upper and lower boundaries in southern Montana of the Fort Union formation which lies on top of the lance formation.

MEDALS GLINT IN SUN AS POLICE PARADE PASSES

London Police Commissioner Inspects Boston Squads With Local Officials

Badges and buttons twinkled and white gloves flashed against dark blue as 1400 Boston policemen held their annual parade on Oct. 13.

Through Back Bay and downtown streets they marched to be reviewed on the parade ground of Boston Common by officials and distinguished guests of the city and Commonwealth.

Although Boston has witnessed miles and miles of parade in the last few weeks, the crowds that lined the route were as spontaneous and enthusiastic as they had been at the spectacle of 80,000 marching Legionnaires last week.

Swinging down Tremont Street to the stirring notes of numerous bands, the parade was reviewed first at the Court of Honor at Tremont and West Street, by Mayor Curley, a number of city councilmen, and other city officials.

The gilded dome of the State House gleamed in the golden October sunlight, and an airplane flashed silver in the cloudless blue sky above the beautiful colonial structure, decked with flags, as the "bluecoats" marched past, executing eyes right as they came opposite the steps where a representative of Governor Allen, Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Turnbull, police commissioner of the city of London, and Eugene C. Hultman, Boston police commissioner, waited to review them. Adjutant-General Jesse F. Stevens represented Governor Allen.

Not so resplendent nor gayly eccentric as the multi-hued uniform of the Legionnaires, the sober blue garb of the policemen, with only here and there a medal or a bit of gold braid glinting in the sun, was equally impressive in its own way. One felt immediately that these men, too, stood solidly, securely, at home for the same national institutions that the Legionnaires fought to defend on foreign shores.

"Squads Right!" At the command the lines that had been marching company front down Beacon Street fell into column formation and turned into the parade ground on Boston Common, in front of the tercentenary tribune. At the head of the column pranced a squadron of mounted police, under the command of Sergt. Edward B. Cain.

On foot came Michael J. Crowley, Superintendent of Police, and his staff. Three battalions of policemen followed, led respectively by Deputy Superintendent James McDevitt, Capt. James Fitzgerald and Deputy Superintendent Thomas F. Goode.

In the reviewing stand of the tribune were Mayor Curley, Rear Admiral L. M. Melton, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard; Maj.-Gen. M. J. Fox, commander of the First Army Corps Area; Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, Mr. Hultman, and Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, who was brilliantly attired in his official regalia, capped by a headdress of snow-white feathers.

Under the old elms surrounding the parade ground on the Common a great crowd gathered. In the front ranks of it were especially prominent Boston's future police force, between the ages of 3 and 15. None were more impressed, even awe-struck, at the sight of the blue battalions drawn up before the tribune, than these youngsters, more than one of whom might have been heard to lisp, "Mamma, I wanna be a p'leeceman when I'm growed up!"

"Battalion attention! Parade Rest! Sound Off!" And the bands struck up a military march, leading the dress parade and review which brought the annual event to a close. Overhead the winged inhabitants of the Common, the pigeons, swooped and circled, while the squirrels, watching the celebration from high in the elm trees, told each other what a busy and exciting month it had been.

Statistics of 1830 Found in Old Clock

Richmond, Va.

IN REPAIRING a grandfather clock for C. F. Williams recently, some interesting data were found posted in it by J. W. White, Clifton Forge (Va.) jeweler. It included, by states, the population figures as shown by the census of 1830. At that time, there were 24 states, three territories and the District of Columbia. Virginia stood third in population, having 1,186,297, to Pennsylvania's 1,350,561 and New York's 1,934,496. The total population of the United States was 12,817,180, or about a tenth of its present figures.

Revolt in Brazil Proceeds With Slight Change

Censorship and Lack of Cohesion Make Reports of News Difficult

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Brazilian revolution has gone into what apparently will be a long winter of reading for the American public and a long summer of fighting for the opposing forces in the sub-equatorial republic.

It is difficult to know what actually is happening from day to day, since both federals and rebels operate censorships and news must either pass through controlled sources or filter over the boundaries of neighboring nations, but the widespread character of the revolt indicates that what began as a revolt may develop into a civil war.

Brazil is a vast country—larger than the United States and Texas left over—with climate ranging from the steaming tropical heat of the Amazon jungles in the north to the temperate agricultural regions of the south, with modern developments, such as roads and communication systems, lying principally along the seaboard. Hence the revolt, appearing in a dozen states in all directions, is a problem for the Federal Government.

The area of greatest strength for President Washington Luis is in the states of Rio de Janeiro, containing the capital, and Sao Paulo, dominated by a city of the same name which is a rich metropolis. These lie centrally along the south Atlantic coast.

Around these in all directions—save eastward, where rolls the ocean—the revolutionists claim strength. The revolt began in Rio Grande do Sul, southernmost state of the Republic. It spread northward to Santa Catharina and on still to Parana, which borders Sao Paulo on the south. It is in Parana that the rebels have prepared for a battle which they hope will open the way to the rich prize of Sao Paulo City. With the capture of this they would go northeastward toward the capital.

From another direction they are attempting to harass Rio de Janeiro, moving south from the neighboring large state of Minas Geraes. Reports conflict as to their progress there, but it is known that there has been some fighting, principally around Bello Horizonte, capital of Minas Geraes. The rebels also claim to have interrupted rail service between Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, although this is disputed in federal sources.

Simultaneously with its origin in the far south, the revolt broke in the extreme north with the capture of Pernambuco, also known as Recife.

The rebels claim to control 12 states in all: North—Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceara, Piauhy, Maranhao, Para, Parahyba; Central—Minas Geraes, Alagoas; South—Parana, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul. They also assert that there have been defections in some of the loyal states, principally Matto Grosso and Bahia.

Government sources declare they will put down the rebellion, even if it takes several months. The Federals have called out reservists, enlisted volunteers, voted money and established food control. They say that the navy and air service are loyal, although the rebels claim defections in both.

Fighting has been reported in numerous places but few accurate reports of casualties have been obtainable.

Expedition Relics Found by Whalers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—Two whalers on Svalbard (Spitsbergen) near Keilhau's glacier recently found 42 objects of civilized use scattered on the ground. They included a Russian newspaper, tent material, a ski-sledge, the skis of which were mounted with thin copper plates, the sledge frame being of bamboo. The sledge was still fit for use, as also were a pair of moccasins with felt leggings attached.

There were also an instrument stand with a table, a military uniform coat of black wool material with epaulets marked with 18 in gold and three empty boxes.

The objects were found on an area 50 meters square, 500 meters from the sea, on a moraine-hill. Other things lying three to four kilometers away have probably been scattered by the wind.

It is thought that these findings must belong to the Russian expedition to Svalbard of 1899-1900 under the leadership of the geologist Tschernighoff, which wintered at Hornsund. This expedition erected an astronomical point near Keilhau's glacier. The objects were all astonishingly well preserved.

DRY RECORD OF 12 YEARS IS OUTLINED

Bank Deposits, Per Capita Wealth, Up, Accidents Down, Report Says

NATIONAL SURVEY CITES THE FACTS

Leisure Now Spent in Motoring, Movies, Radio, It Finds Instead of in Saloon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In one of the most remarkable documents ever issued by a government agency, the Department of Justice, through the bureau of prohibition, issued on Oct. 12 a summary of the benefits of the dry law to the individual, the state and the nation.

Twelve years after enactment of the first law of its kind ever passed by a great nation, the present record is the balance sheet of accomplishment of the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment.

The factual survey, which the editors state they have striven to make noncontroversial, shows how savings accounts have increased, how thrift has flourished, how automobiles, sewing machines, washing machines and all the other modern improvements of workers' homes, have multiplied; how "blue Mondays" at factories have been eliminated, and how industrial output has been increased since the dry law.

At the same time facts and figures are presented which make crushing answers to some of the major arguments of modificationists in current wet-dry debates. Those in the capital who are following the prohibition issue, whether on one side or the other, and who have read the new monograph, agree that it is likely to become a landmark in the controversy for a long time to come.

Second Statement Issued

The monograph is the second factual statement issued by the division of research and public information under the reorganized prohibition bureau, of which Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock is the head. It is entitled "The Value of Law Observance," and it seeks to show by practical and concrete illustrations the advantages gained through the dry law. Other statutes which restrict personal liberty have at first been resisted, it states, and cites the Pure Food and Drug Act, health and sanitation laws, and antigambling laws.

The monograph commences with a blow at one of the basic arguments of modificationists who have asserted that America was in a fair way to becoming temperate prior to the Volstead Act. Figures show that actually consumption of liquor was increasing rapidly from 1900 to 1914, the last full year of unrestricted manufacture.

"In 1900 there were withdrawn from warehouses, tax paid, about 1,400,000,000 gallons of alcoholic beverages. There was a steady increase until

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

East and West Share Honor in Model Planes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Bernard Collins, 17, of Providence, R. I., and Robert Bonner, 15, of San Francisco, are the Lindberghs of miniature aircraft, following their victories, respectively, in the all-around championship, senior and junior finals of the fourth annual national playground miniature aircraft tournament on Oct. 11. The contests marked the closing session of the seventeenth annual congress of the National Recreation Association, sponsors of the "Tom Thumb Air Show."

Winners of 37 state and district tournaments competed in the two-day meet, the outdoor events being staged at the Atlantic City municipal airport and the indoor events at the municipal auditorium.

Second honors in the senior division for boys over 16 years were shared by Robert Loper, Topeka, Kan.; Paul Paulsen, Providence, R. I., and Ferris Thomas, Knoxville, Tenn., each with a score of 11 points. The winner had a total of 14. Each of the three received a duplicate of the trophy to be given the second place winner.

Young Bonner, to win the junior championship, registered 20 points; Guy Darst, Knoxville, Tenn., placing second with 14 points. William Hice, Philadelphia, and Julius Martini, Providence, R. I., tied for third place with a score of 10 points. They, too, received duplicate cups.

Due to "adverse flying conditions," principally downward drafts in the huge auditorium building, no new records were established.

Public recreation work should be composed equally of what people want and what is good for them, Joseph Lee, of Boston, president of the National Recreation Association, declared in addressing the concluding session of the organization.

Sir Henry Thornton, of Montreal, president of the Canadian National Railways and formerly University of Pennsylvania football "star," addressing the same session, said athletic fostered in industries was conducive to team work between the management and workers.

SINO-SOVIET PARLEY AIRS RAILWAY ISSUE

Delegates Declare for Lasting Peace in the Far East

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Sino-Soviet conference called on the basis of the Habarovsk agreement concluded last December to discuss the final liquidation of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute has at last begun.

Leo Karakhan, Soviet delegate opening the conference on Oct. 11, stated the pupose of the meeting was to solve the disputed Sino-Soviet questions, strengthen the relations of the two countries and guarantee lasting stable peace in the Far East. Reviewing the Soviet Union's sympathy with China as expressed in the establishment of equal agreements for the abolition of extrality Mr. Karakhan regretted the armed Sino-Soviet clash of last year and said the Peking-Mukden and Habarovsk agreements must form the basis of settlement of all the disputed questions. The Soviet Government insists on the strict carrying out of these agreements.

Mo Ten Hui, the Chinese representative, said China would always observe agreements legally concluded, and hoped the conference would be successful and lead to the greater prosperity of both countries. An official communiqué states discussion arose regarding the Soviet demand that the Chinese should unconditionally recognize and carry out the Habarovsk agreement.

The conference was originally set for Jan. 25, 1930, but was postponed. The Soviet Government sent a note to China in May designed to expedite matters, but, owing to the civil war and other causes, nothing was done until now.

The Soviet press unanimously expresses great dissatisfaction with Mo Ten Hui's speech at the Sino-Soviet conference as well as the general attitude of Nanking. The Soviet Government insists that all provisions of the Mukden, Peking and Habarovsk agreements be unconditionally carried out, claiming that the Nanking Government has constantly violated them all.

The present conference was delayed because the Nanking Government in its declaration of Feb. 8 refused to recognize the Habarovsk agreement on the ground that its representative overstepped his powers. Later Nanking was willing to send Mr. Mo Ten Hui to Moscow on condition that only questions relating to the Chinese Eastern Railroad should be discussed. Moscow, on the other hand, insists that the scope of negotiations be enlarged to include all the questions dealt with in the Habarovsk document.

The chief point of discussion is the Soviet Government's demand that China disarm and disband the Russian whites operating in its territory.

METAL TRADES STRIKE POSTPONED IN GERMANY

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The threatened strike in the metal industry will probably not take place before Nov. 3, as that is the date planned for reduction of wages, from 6 to 8 per cent.

Dissatisfaction is general among the workers in consequence of the wage reduction and protests are frequently heard against the high pensions still paid to retired officers and officials of the Reich, who while inimical to the Republic, are not too proud to accept its money.

STEEL TRAP ISSUE PUT UP TO VOTERS

A plea to Massachusetts voters to repudiate the "debasing cruelty of the steel trap" by voting "Yes" on Question No. 3 in November was radiocast Oct. 12 by George R. Farnum, former Assistant United States Attorney-General, from stations WBZ and WBZA.

Declaring that the protection of the fur-bearing animals from unnecessary cruelty would determine whether the people of Massachusetts were "sufficiently civilized" to take a humanitarian view, Mr. Farnum pointed out that the Humane Trapping Act, or anti-steel trap bill, was so designed that fur dealers, trappers and farmers need experience no hardships under its provisions.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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New York Appoints Crime Check Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Miss Henrietta Addition, long identified with social service work, has been named by Edward J. Mulrooney, Police Commissioner, to head the crime prevention bureau of the New York City police department. She has resigned her post as consultant on protective measures of the American Social Hygiene Association in order to take the directorship.

Mr. Mulrooney said that the selection of Miss Addition had come after the most careful study by him, and by the social workers and business men who make up his advisory crime prevention commission, of the qualifications of outstanding social workers and crime prevention specialists in the United States. The new director brings to the city and its crime prevention bureau the highest possible eligibility, Mr. Mulrooney declared.

Prior to the World War, Miss Addition was executive secretary of the Big Sister Association of Philadelphia, and, subsequently, director of Women's Work of the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board at Washington. During the war she became director of the women's and girls' section of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. Her present advisory capacity connects her with the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, the National Probation Association, the American Association of Social Workers, the National Conference of Social Work and other similar groups.

Miss Addition succeeds Miss Virginia Murray in the direction of the bureau, which was organized in January, 1929, by Grover A. Whalen, then Police Commissioner, to check criminal tendencies among boys and girls through preventive work rather than through more drastic methods of punishment.

New York Voters Register 1,565,939

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Registration in New York City for the 1930 gubernatorial campaign reached a total of 1,565,939, according to the final compilation on Oct. 13. This was regarded as only a shade heavier than "normal," in spite of the fact that the canvass is attracting national interest because of the repeal stand just taken by the New York State Republican Party and the fact that a Democratic presidential nomination is involved in Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's campaign for reëlection.

The total is within 12,904 of the number who registered for the 1929 mayoralty campaign, which was not regarded as particularly heavy because of the lack of enthusiasm for Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the Republican opponent of Mayor James J. Walker. It falls 463,679 below the figure for the 1928 Hoover-Smith balloting, which, however, brought out an unprecedented number of voters. On the other hand, the figure is 227,994 above the 1926 registration, the last mid-presidential term election.

Leaders of both parties professed satisfaction with the figures, but they will redouble the intensiveness of efforts this week upon the up-state cities where registration is at the half-way mark and is showing considerable apathy.

In Democartic circles a falling off in the so-called Hoover districts was regarded as a clear indication that the Tammany corruption issue being stressed by Charles H. Tuttle, Republican gubernatorial nominee, is not arousing great indignation.

The real hope of the Republican leaders for a Tuttle victory on Nov. 4 hinges on spectacular developments in the Tammany situation. Their strategy calls for additional indictments, not only by the special grand jury investigating corruption charges in the New York City judiciary, but by a federal grand jury.

L. A. YOUNG SPRING & WIRE

New profit of L. A. Young Spring & Wire Corporation for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was approximately $210,378 after taxes and charges, equal to 51 cents a share on the 412,500 shares, compared with $551,885, or $1.34 a share, in the third quarter of 1929.

FASCIST RIOTING MARKS OPENING OF REICHSTAG

Anti-Jewish Rowdyism Indulged In—Presiding Officer to Be Chosen

BERLIN (AP)—The new German Reichstag, with its radically realigned membership, convened on Oct. 13 for a brief session, which had been preceded by a vigorous clash between milling throngs outside of the Parliament Building and hundreds of police set to guard the meeting.

The Reichstag was called into session shortly after 3 o'clock p. m., and adjourned until Oct. 15, at the same hour, so that its conflicting party leaders might have opportunity to reconcile their views on a presiding officer.

The brief session was presided over by the venerable Centrist, Herr Herold. The members of the Cabinet, headed by the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, took their places not on the ministerial benches but on the floor with their respective parties.

The Communists, with numerous ironical interruptions, tried to retard the business program but the Fascists remained quiet. They became demonstrative only when one of their number was nominated as one of four temporary secretaries. As he took his seat next to the chairman he gave the Fascist salute to his comrades, in which they all responded with the customary "hail" and salute.

In the midst of the roll call Herr Torgler, Communist, shouted, "Outside workingmen are being clubbed to the ground. That's the way the Reichstag is opening!"

When the first Fascist, Herr Albrecht, was called he responded: "Present. Hail Hitler!"

Troops of Fascist rioters, storming through down-town Berlin, smashing shop windows and firing pistols into the air, turned the opening of Germany's new Reichstag into a wild reign of anti-Jewish rowdyism.

The violence of the Fascists and rioting of Communists in the shadow of the Parliament Building, at the edge of the famous Tiergarten, taxed police efforts and threw the proceedings of the Reichstag itself into relative obscurity.

Syndicate to Lend Germany $125,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The banking firm of Lee, Higginson Co. announces that a group of international bankers had put a credit of $125,000,000 at the disposal of the German Government, subject to action by the German Reichstag authorizing the credit and providing a method of repayment.

The announcement said a syndicate of banks had been formed by the Reichsbank in Germany to participate in the credit. In the United States a syndicate has been formed by Lee, Higginson & Co., in which certain foreign participants also will be included.

The credit, it was said, will take the form of German Government six months' treasury bills. The various syndicates have agreed to discount these bills in the amount of $125,000,000, and have granted the German Government the option to renew the paper three times.

Social Democrats to Defend Republic

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A demonstration of Social Democrats took place in Lustgarten on Oct. 12 when 10,000 persons protested against a dictatorship and Fascism. Everything passed off quietly. The President of the Reichstag, Paul Loebe, leader of the Social Democrat Party, was the chief speaker. He declared amidst enthusiastic cheers that the party was determined to fight to the last man in defense of the Republic and a Democratic constitution.

Gains on German Bourse

BERLIN (AP)—Encouraged by reports of an international loan to Germany of $125,000,000 the Bourse opened stronger on Oct. 13 and some stocks gained up to 3 points, with a few specialties going 4. These gains were made in the face of the Reichsbank's gold transfers to France of $60,000,000 and to Holland of $17,500,000 Oct. 12.

EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Improvement in employment conditions was noted in announcement that Eaton, Crane & Pike Company here have added 43 employees to the mill force. Work on a new business block in the central section also has been started and the General Electric Company is constructing a $1,000,000 factory expansion for transformer tank manufacture. Incidentally, more than a score of unskilled laborers are being given employment remodeling the Country Club's golf course.

GLASS SALES GAINING

The American Glass Review says that marketing conditions in several branches of the flat glass industry continues to reflect the gradually improving seasonal trends of recent weeks, with both shipments and sales somewhat larger. The greatest increase has been the demand for window glass.

Builders in South Have Record Period

NO OTHER similar nine-month period matches that which ended Sept. 30 in the construction industry of the Southern United States according to reports from that field. Contracts from Jan. 1 totaled about $750,000,000.

This aggregate, which does not include building operations costing less than $10,000 each, is $94,000,000 greater than the total reported for the similar period last year. It also exceeds the five-year average by $95,000,000.

SAPIRO CHARGES FEDERAL BOARD WITH GAMBLING

Speculation in Wheat and Cotton, He Says, Cost Government $70,000,000

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — Aaron Sapiro, nationally known coöperative marketing expert, speaking here Oct. 12, charged the Federal Farm Board with speculation and gambling in wheat and cotton, which has cost the Government $70,000,000 in cash. He told the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association that this had resulted in untold loss, distress and poverty to farmers of the country.

The Farm Board, he said, announced that it would help the farmers of the country by enabling them to organize coöperative associations. Instead, he said, it purchased 69,000,000 bushels of wheat in an attempt to peg the price at $1.12 a bushel. This cost the Government $35,000,000 loss and untold loss to farmers who held their wheat in the futile hope of realizing the peg price.

Similar activity on the part of the Farm Board caused them to buy 1,250,000 bales of cotton, with promise, according to Mr. Sapiro, of a pegged price of 16 cents a pound. This cost the Government $33 loss per bale, and again the farmers lost by holding their cotton for prices which they never got. In both cases the promise of pegged prices caused the farmers to overplant, and, consequently, resulted in tremendous overproduction and unsalable surplus, he said.

Mr. Sapiro praised the acuteness of the Russian Government's short selling, which, he said, had no effect on a market that had already collapsed. Next May—the wheat sold by the Russian Government being May wheat—the Russian Government will profit by the shortsightedness of the Farm Board's "speculating and gambling," he said.

Only the possible sobering of the Farm Board and its subsequent return to its announced policy of helping farmers to help themselves will enable the American farmer to raise himself out of the "inconceivable distress and poverty into which he has been thrown," Mr. Sapiro said.

TURKEY APPOINTS NEW ENGLAND CONSUL

George R. Farnum, former assistant United States Attorney-General under Presidents Coolidge and Hoover, has been appointed Turkey's first Consul-General in New England. His appointment has been approved and signed by Mustapha Kemal, President of the Turkish Republic.

Mr. Farnum said Oct. 12 that his relations with the Turkish Embassy staff at Washington, particularly with Ambassador A. Mouhtar Bey and A. Bedy Bey, counsellor of the Embassy, led to his appointment.

PARKER HEADS BOSTON BAR

Herbert Parker was elected president of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, at the annual meeting Oct. 11. Other officers elected were: Robert G. Dodge and Jeremiah Smith Jr., vice-presidents; Oliver Wolcott, treasurer, and L. Cushing Goodhue, secretary.

WORK IS URGED ABOVE TALK FOR PEACE OF WORLD

Gen. Frank P. Crozier, British Soldier, in United States for Series of Lectures

International peace can best be promoted by more work for international disarmament and less talk before the League of Nations, said Gen. Frank P. Crozier, a retired British Army officer, who arrived in Boston Oct. 13 on board the Laconia.

General Crozier is to lecture in the United States on "A Professional Soldier Demands Peace." He lately came from Geneva, where he attended an assembly of the League of Nations. In the World War he commanded the Fortieth Division of the British Army in the French offensive of 1918.

General Crozier has written books on the war that have brought him wide prominence in England. He remained on board the Laconia which proceeded to New York a few hours after discharging the Boston passengers in order to lecture at Columbia University on Oct. 16, after which he will come to Boston and lecture at the Ford Hall Forum on Oct. 26.

"It is useless to spend millions annually for armament after the lesson of 1914 to 1919," he said. "The old lie of prepare for war if you want peace was exploded in 1914 and was knocked out of the ring in 1918. If you want peace, work for it, is the slogan today. Moreover, if war is an art as they tell us it is, peace is a science and science is more exacting than art.

"I think the reason we do not get peace at Geneva is failure to tackle the problem in the right way, avoiding the salient issue—sanction. A league of nations without authority is as futile as a Supreme Court without power to enforce its decree. If we were all honest we could obtain this end but unfortunately we are all frightened at each other."

Spanish Teaching Gaining in Schools

WASHINGTON (By U. P.)—More than 250,000 children in the public schools of the United States are studying the Spanish language, according to figures of the Bureau of Education. This constitutes one pupil in each 10 registered in the schools and is four times as many as are registered in schools of the corresponding grade in Spain itself. Moreover, the numbers are showing "a steady and consistent increase."

This attention to Spanish is considered all the more extraordinary by experts, because 25 years ago the number of pupils studying the language was so small that they were not even mentioned in officials lists of languages.

Spanish now ranks as the third most popular language, whereas in 1910, when it was first recorded on official lists, it was fifth and last. The increase in popularity of Spanish is attributed to its recognition on a par with other languages by colleges in their entrance requirements, to publicity by women's clubs; closer business, financial, shipping and aerial relations with South America, and strong organization of the Spanish Teachers' Association.

BOSTON UNVERSITY ELECTS TRUSTEES

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, following the annual meeting of the university trustees, announced the reëlection of Judge Alonzo R. Weed as chairman of the board of trustees; Caspar G. Bacon, secretary, and E. Ray Speare, treasurer. Howard Coonley has been named vice-president of the board, succeeding William E. Nickerson.

Mrs. George E. Henry and Mrs. James J. Storrow have resigned but will continue to serve on the advisory councils. Two new members have been appointed, Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and William F. Rogers, advertising manager of the Boston Transcript. Another change is the appointment of A. C. Ratshesky, a member of the board, as American Minister to Czechoslovakia.

Dam Labor Hired by Private Firms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In answer to the many requests for information regarding prospects of employment at Boulder Dam, the Civil Service announces that laborers, cooks, skilled mechanics, foremen and other workmen will be employed directly by the private contractors to whom practically all construction work will be let, and not by the Government itself.

To correct a general impression that a large construction force is to be organized at once, or is already at work, it says that contracts for major construction will not be let for a year or more. Contracts for certain preliminary projects and development work will be awarded soon, it is added.

Employments in large numbers will not be made by the contractors until the second year of operations, when work on the major features will be under way, it is said.

When it becomes necessary for the Civil Service Commission to hold examinations for positions connected with this work, such examinations will be given due publicity.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, announced Oct. 13 that John R. McCarl, Comptroller-General, had declined the request of Arizona that approval be withheld on the use of funds for the construction of Hoover Dam.

Construction of the dam at Black Canyon, it was said at the department, will proceed with all possible expedition.

BABB TO CONTINUE NEW ENGLAND TOUR

Having addressed 12,187 persons in the first six weeks of his 13-week "New England Day" tour, J. Franklin Babb, representing the New England Council, will continue his series of addresses on "The 'New' New England" at observances in Fitchburg and Lawrence, Mass., and at New London, Conn., this week.

Fitchburg will celebrate "New England Day" on Oct. 14, with a dinner meeting at 6:30. From there the New England Council representatives will go to New London for a luncheon meeting Oct. 15, at 12:15, and will return to speak in Lawrence at 12:15 on Oct. 16.

WAR EDUCATION IS PROTESTED AS BLOCK TO PEACE

Committee Manifesto Calls Upon World to Oppose Military Training

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Charging that military training perpetuates the "war mentality," and defeats the peace policies which the nations have officially adopted by hindering development "of the will to peace," the Committee on Militarism in Education on Oct. 13 issued a Columbus Day manifesto here calling upon people of all countries to free themselves from "conscription and the military training of youth."

The document was sponsored by the Joint Peace Council and was distributed in many world centers.

"The governments of the world now officially acknowledge the supreme claims of peace," the manifesto said. "In the Paris Pact they have repudiated war as an instrument of national policy. Nevertheless preparations for war continue. Especially pronounced is the contrast between the peace declarations of governments and the maintenance and extension of military training.

"Military training takes two forms. In many countries it is imposed by law. In other countries, while nominally voluntary, it is imposed on a wide scale by moral or economic pressure. Furthermore, all governments claim the ultimate right to demand war service from their citizens, men and women.

"We urge that the time has come when every sincere lover of peace should demand the abolition of military training of youth and should deny the right of governments to impose conscription. Conscription subjects the individual entirely to the military powers. It is a form of servitude the habitual acceptance of which only illustrates its deadening effect.

"Military training is training of mind and body in the technique of killing. It is education for war. It is the perpetuation of the war mentality. It prevents the development of the will to peace. The old generation commits a grave crime against the younger generation, when in schools, universities, official and private organizations it educates youth, often under the pretext of physical training, in the science of war.

"The peace treaties imposed on the defeated countries the suppression of conscription and the military training of youth. It is time for the people of the world to take the initiative in freeing themselves from both.

"If governments fail to recognise the strength of the revolt against war, they must expect the resistance of those for whom loyalty to mankind and conscience is supreme.

"Let the people of all countries demand an end to militarism and conscription, education for humanity and peace."

The Joint Peace Council includes the Friends' International Service Council, the International Anti-Militarist Bureau, the International Coöperative Women's Guild, the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, the International Union of Anti-Militarist Ministers and Clergymen, the Peace Committee of the Society of Friends, the War Resisters' International and the Women's International League for Peace.

REICH CROWN COPIED BY SCOTTISH JEWELER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—J. W. Ritchie, a working jeweler of Edinburgh, has just completed an unusual order for the Edinburgh Print Club—a reproduction of the copy of the crown of ex-Kaiser William, which he had presented to the officers' mess of the warship Der Kaiser, recently raised at Scapa, after ten years' submersion at the bottom of the sea.

The difficulty of the task was not so much in copying as in redesigning those parts of the crown which had been eaten away by the action of the salt water. This was a delicate work, requiring both research and imagination. Further, the goldsmith had so to fashion the "crown" as to turn it into a centerpiece for the table, fitted with an electric lamp.

Dr. Pollock, who is to present this quaint trophy to the Edinburgh Print Club, is, it is stated, more than satisfied with the execution of his curious order.

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DRYS FORESEE THIRD PARTY IN 1932 ELECTIONS

W. C. T. U. Leader Expects G. O. P. to Support Morrow and Wet Platform

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—Drys throughout the nation will have to consider the formation of a third party in the next presidential election if they are "written out of both major parties, as they have been in New York State this year," Dr. Ella A. Boole, national president of the W. C. T. U. asserted at the state W. C. T. U. convention here on Oct. 12.

Dr. Boole predicted that Dwight W. Morrow would be the Republican Presidential nominee in 1932 if elected to the United States Senate. "Mr. Morrow dictated the platform of the Republican Party in New Jersey, announcing himself for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," she said. "If he is elected to the Senate by a large majority, he will become the wet candidate for President at the next Republican national convention, and if he is nominated, he will write the platform."

Dr. Boole's speech set a national background for the campaign which the drys are making in this State through the third party candidacy of Prof. Robert P. Carroll, of Syracuse University, and indicated that the drys throughout the country are getting ready for one of their biggest drives to unite their strength in preparation for the 1932 campaign.

She challenged the extent of the wet movement, issuing a general rallying cry to all drys to stand firm. "The association for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," she said, "represents a minority group, financed by a small group of wealthy men, with a paid membership of but 5000, yet is bombarding the country with wet propaganda."

"We recognize that there is violation of the law," Dr. Boole said, "but I never knew of a law that was changed at the behest of its violators. None of us realized that by adopting the Eighteenth Amendment we were only beginning the greatest fight of the temperance campaign."

Overflow meetings have marked the convention since it opened. More than 2000 listened to Mrs. Boole's address, and to Stanley High, editor of the Christian Herald, who urged upper New York State to vote dry and "give an unforgettable chastening to the wets."

Complete accord in support of Professor Carroll and the third party movement was assured in the enthusiastic reception given him on Oct. 11, when he addressed the convention.

Mrs. Grace Robinson Hale, third nominee for Attorney-General; Assemblyman Kenneth Fake and Andrew J. McCampbell, prohibition director for New York State, were other speakers. Mr. McCampbell said he has received pledges for coöperation from four federal district attorneys in New York State, and that no political interference will be tolerated in the prohibition department.

FEDERAL REPORT CITES PROGRESS UNDER DRY LAWS

(Continued from Page 1)

1914, when 2,200,000,000 gallons were withdrawn, tax paid."

It is shown that the investment in the liquor industry in 1900 was only $456,145,000, while by 1914 it had roughly doubled to $915,715,000.

The cost of drinking to the American people for the 14-year period from 1900 to 1914 averaged $2,000,000,000 a year, the figures show.

Speaking of economic benefits from prohibition, Mr. Woodcock's bureau says, in part:

Shows Specific Benefits

"During the decade 1920 to 1930 it is interesting to note the trend of industrial benefits, part of which were undoubtedly due to prohibition. Thrift figures show a very large increase of savings bank depositors, and the amount of money on hand in savings banks. The per capita savings for the year 1914 were $90; in 1925 they amounted to $188.

"Industrial insurance increased from 1914 to 1925 by over 250 per cent. A similar increase is shown in the number of building and loan societies and the number of persons owning homes in the country. While undoubtedly the wealth, during the decade 1920 to 1930, is dependable on a number of things, increased mass production and improvement in business management, nevertheless, sobriety and the fact that workers were spending their leisure time in the moving picture shows, riding in their cars, listening to their radios, rather than in the saloons and drinking, have an effect upon the wealth of this decade."

"The value of observance of the prohibition laws to the worker is not doubted by any industrial leader," the editors continue. "'Blue Monday' has disappeared. Absentees from work on Monday morning that in one large industry, namely, a large manufacturer of powder in the State of Delaware, amounted to 7½ per cent in 1907 had been reduced to 2.3 per cent in 1929."

The statement says that industrial accidents have become less frequent since 1920, and says this fact can be corroborated, "by reference to the reports of any large insurance company dealing with workmen's insurance which give the causes of accidents."

The Report Cites Mr. Hoover

"President Hoover, when Secretary of the Department of Commerce, in its thirteenth annual report in 1925, made this statement, 'There is no question that prohibition is making America more productive,' and he ascribed to the individual worker upward of 10 per cent increase in efficiency."

Elaborate figures are introduced to show that prohibition has not injured the farmer. The conclusion is, "When it is taken into consideration that only a very slight percentage of the total grain crop went into the production of liquors, any disturbance caused by the passage of the National Prohibition Act cannot be reasonably assigned as one of the outstanding causes of the farmers' condition in the present day."

Similar attention is given to the relation of the dry law to automobile accidents and drunken driving.

The monograph gives special attention to the findings on prohibition by Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth College, which was prepared in conjunction with The Christian Science Monitor, in his book, "Prohibition—Its Economic and Industrial Aspects." This is declared to be "as temperate and trustworthy a statement of facts as can be found." The 250-word conclusion of this book is cited, showing the five major gains to industry through the dry law.

Old Argument Falls Down

"Without discussing the philosophy of personal liberty," the report says, "it may be mentioned that the same argument has been brought forth to oppose every law that has ultimately proved of great benefit to the people of the United States. National prohibition interferes with no liberty that was not restricted by state license laws which are held up at this time as the cure-all for any defects of national prohibition."

One of the most unusual features of the report is the quotation of periodicals of former days, showing that lax law observance and enforcement is no new thing, and recalling liquor conditions in larger cities under state liquor control.

"When Chicago was really wet there was one liquor dealer to every 285 people. Every man, woman and child in Chicago drank in 1906, 2¼ barrels of beer—three and one-half times the average consumption in the United States. Each also drank about four gallons of spirituous liquors—two and one-third times the average. The main object of the brewing business was the thorough saturation of the city, especially the tenement districts.

"In 1890 it was reported that there were 4000 speakeasies in Philadelphia running side by side with licensed saloons.

"In Pittsburgh there were 2300 speakeasies that sold liquor in violation of the state law every day in the year, Sundays and election days included."

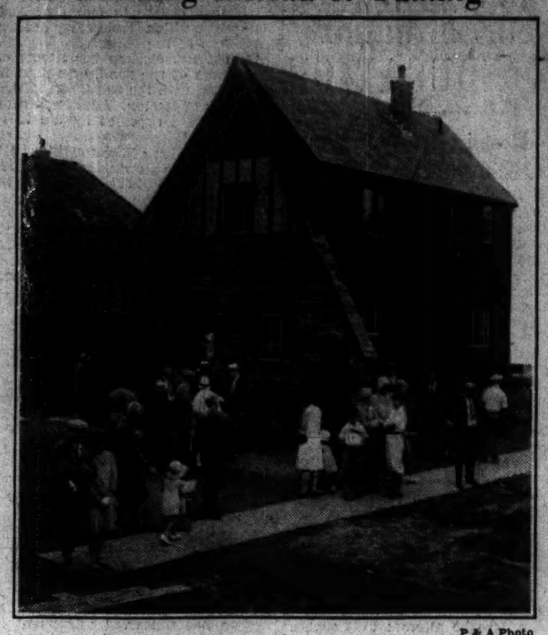
Cites Political Aspect

In summary the report calls attention to the "strong injection of the prohibition question into politics," and states that "forces that are dissatisfied with the National Prohibition Act are having their day in court." The editors charge that such criticism is "a revamping of the questions that were uppermost in the minds of the people" at the time that the dry law was passed. The monograph concludes:

"An attempt has been made in this booklet to show the reaction of citizens and officials to that body of statute laws that restrains personal liberty for the good of the community. Opposition to law of this kind is usually from the same sources. In observing the reaction of the National Prohibition Act, which is naturally emphasized, the only basis for a sane appreciation of the effects of this law is a study of what it has accomplished in the country at large; not in New Jersey, Maryland and New York alone, but in the home, in the school, upon the youth of the land, in industry and its sociological aspects.

"In last analysis, critics of prohibition laws and their enforcement are criticizing and indicting the communities, officials, and citizens to whom they refer. It is no just criticism of the laws against homicide to point out that America produces more homicides than any other civilized country. It is equally unfair to lay at the doors of the prohibition laws the lawlessness and unbridled selfishness of a too large portion of our citizens who should show strength of character enough not to commit themselves to the theory that they are above the law and will choose only such laws to observe as suit their own convenience and taste."

Building Instead of Talking



P & A Photo

One of the Homes in the Allwood Project, Which Is Giving Employment to Several Hundred Artisans in Northern New Jersey

BUILDERS START $50,000,000 PLAN IN NEW JERSEY

Backers Combat Talk of Depression by Courage to Go Ahead

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"What the nation needs right now is a little more faith and courage," declares Charles H. Reis, of Tenafly, N. J., and to prove that he means what he says, he and his partner, Newland C. Prior, have started work on a $50,000,000 home development at Allwood, not far from Passaic, N. J., upon which they already have employed at times about 350 workers.

"Everyone has been talking about depression," said Mr. Reis in explaining his present activity. "Lots of theories have been advanced. Everyone knows what to do about it. The big point is that while many have been talking, comparatively few have been doing anything. We're not afraid of a temporary check in business activity, because we believe with Calvin Coolidge that the situation is merely 'psychological' and that with a little courageous action conditions will change very greatly.

"We are not vain enough to believe that our development at Allwood will bring back prosperity to the metropolitan district, but it will make a dent in the number of unemployed in Passaic, Bergen and Essex counties. At present we are employing more than 200 workmen on the construction of houses—carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians and other building craftsmen.

Larger Force Later

"There are more than 100 at work now on the paving of streets and sidewalks, the installation of sewers, electric and telephone wires and gas mains, and others on minor jobs. As the work progresses and the public becomes interested in our development, we hope to have more than 1000 men skilled in various building and construction trades at work on the project.

"In addition to the local employment phase, the construction of 4500 homes, 400 stores, streets, sewers and other necessary parts of a large community, such as we are working upon, will call for a large quantity of materials, which will mean more business for steel firms, lumber and cement yards, pipe manufacturers and other allied industries, and much work for railroads and trucking firms. Every effort of this sort reacts in widening circles throughout the community.

36 Miles of Highways

"Our tentative estimates call for the expenditure over a period of seven to 10 years of more than $36,000,000 for dwellings and stores. We shall build 36 miles of highways at a cost of $2,160,000 for the streets and $360,000 for sidewalks. The sewer will cost approximately $200,000. Our record in other developments promises that the program will be completed as planned."

The project calls for the construction of a complete residential city with a population of 18,000, Mr. Reis said. "Work has begun on a $50,000 railway station," he continued. "There will be 400 stores, a motion picture theater, a community house, garages and service stations fronting on a business boulevard 80 feet wide, which will bisect the 500-acre tract upon which the development is being erected.

"The financing has been arranged through a group of companies, including the Fidelity Union Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company and the National Mortgage Corporation, both of Newark; Guarantee Title & Mortgage Guaranty Company of Passaic, Fidelity Title & Mortgage Guaranty Company of Ridgewood and the New York Title Company."

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE PLACEMENTS ON RISE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The 12 free employment offices operated by the State Employment Bureau placed a larger number of applicants in September than in any month since May, according to the monthly report of Fritz Kaufmann, director, submitted to Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner, on Oct. 13.

The number of applicants for available positions also dropped from 242.1 for every 100 available positions in August to 200.5 in September, the report said. Out of a total of 21,402 applicants during September, according to the report 8662 were placed in work. The placements included 4469 men and 4193 women.

Two new coöperating offices have been established, one on Staten Island and one in Yonkers, the report said. The others are in downtown Manhattan, Harlem, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Elmira, Rochester and Syracuse.

Coste and Bellonte Net $100,000 for Trip

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Maj. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte have earned about $100,000 by their transatlantic flight and their "good will" tour in this country, it was learned here on Oct. 11.

The fliers won the $25,000 prize offered by Col. William E. Easterwood, of Dallas, Tex., for their hop from Paris to Dallas with a stop-over at New York. The prize will be presented on Oct 16, the day before the aviators leave here for home. The balance of the $100,000 was made up by the $50,000 donated by members of the official committee in charge of the tour of this country and by the sums the fliers received for news accounts, radiocasts and other incidentals.

At first it was intended that the expenses of the fliers during their tour of this country should be paid out of the $50,000, but when they returned here on Oct. 10 and it was found that, on account of the hospitality extended to them by municipalities they visited, the expenses of the trip had been less than $2500, the committee decided to defray the expenses separately and to leave the original amount intact as the fliers' compensation.

AIRPORT COURSE ADDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at New York University has added a complete course in airport design to its curriculum this semester, according to Prof. Alexander Klemin, head of the school. The course, which was said to be the first of its kind offered by any college or university in this country, covers the grading of a landing field, lighting and communication problems, hangar design and location, signaling and every other aspect of an airport.

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NEW YORK CITY

G. O. P. SUCCESS INDICATED, SAYS FLOOR LEADER

Tilson Looks Over Field—Sees Return of Republican House Majority

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The return of a safe Republican majority in the House of Representatives for the next Congress was predicted my John Q. Tilson, Republican floor leader in the House, in a campaign forecast issued at the eastern headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee, of which he is director, on Oct. 11.

Mr. Tilson's forecast comes three weeks before the November elections and is based, he said, upon complete reports of leaders throughout the country who have been in conference with him here over party fence-building in the States east of the Mississippi.

Mr. Tilson declares in his statement that the "campaign of personalities" launched by the Democratic opposition "on the ground of the economic depression" had been "at once repudiated by fair-minded citizens, starting with the Republican victory in the Maine elections."

Republican candidates will be re-elected in New Hampshire and Vermont, Mr. Tilson's statement says, and in Massachusetts and Rhode Island he looks for "no untoward changes" in the congressional elections. In Connecticut he declares that the Republican delegation "will without doubt win out."

In New York State, where the chief contest is gubernatorial and no senatorial vacancy occurs this year, but where there are several strong contests over seats in the lower House, "no losses are looked for," Mr. Tilson says. He adds that in two of the New York City districts "we are confident of making gains over 1928," when "there was an irreducible minimum in the congressional delegation."

The Dwight W. Morrow candidacy for the Senate in New Jersey will hold the New Jersey congressional delegation in the House intact, in the opinion of the conferees, Mr. Tilson contends.

In Pennsylvania, where the Republican Party is in open revolt over the Gifford Pinchot gubernatorial candidacy, and party lines are down as they have not been in generations, Mr. Tilson sees "one or two districts where the results may be close." He added, however, that Pennsylvania "may be counted on to send about its usual Republican slate" to Washington. In Delaware, where Irenee du Pont has bolted the Republican Party because of its dry stand, Mr Tilson sees victory for the Republican Congressional candidate, Robert G. Houston.

In Maryland, he thinks the Republicans have a "fighting chance in four of the six districts," and in West Virginia he sees a possible gain of one seat for the party.

The Congressional Campaign Committee, Mr. Tilson says, has for its task "to insure the return of a safe, working Republican majority in the House" that would support the President in his program of legislation. It was basing its appeal to the electorate largely on the Republican Party's record, he continues, "not only for the last 16 months of the Hoover Administration, but also upon the nine years of accomplishment dating from March 4, 1921."

First Modern Census Recorded in Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—That to Canada belongs the credit of recording what was perhaps the first census of modern times may be news to many.

The census was taken in 1665 in the small colony of New France, whose population was shown to be 3215. One hundred years later this had increased to 70,000, with an additional 20,000 in what is now the Maritime Provinces. At the commencement of the nineteenth century Canada's population had reached approximately 260,000. Fifty years later it had increased to 2,384,919 and in the first census after confederation to 3,689,257. By 1900 the number exceeded 5,250,000. It was, however, within the present century that spectacular expansion took place and the outstanding feature of this expansion was the opening for settlement of Canada's great northwest.

Immigration which had scarcely exceeded 50,000 per annum totaled 2,500,000 in the 10-year period from 1903 to 1915, making an increase of 34 per cent in the first decade following 1900.

Though Canada's people are largely British born, many thousands had their origin in other lands—Iceland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the United States, and the advantages of Canada as a country in which to carry out the project of a world's grain exhibition and conference in 1932, at Regina, in the heart of Canada's great crop-growing area, is indorsed by the people of many nations.

CANADIAN POLICE SEIZE HUGE STILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—What is believed by customs and excise department officials to be the largest illegally operated still ever seized in western Canada was taken in a raid by Royal Canadian Mounted Police on a shack hidden in the woods near Winnipeg.

The still had a 2000 gallon capacity and is believed to have been turning out 150 gallons of alcohol a day. Together with the machine, the officials seized a large quantity of alcohol, 7500 gallons of mash and much other material. Five men were arrested on charges arising out of the illegal operation of the machine.

SHORTER WORK WEEK URGED IN COTTON TRADE

55-Hour Maximum for Mills of South Called Basis for Prosperity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POLAND SPRINGS, Me.—Further curtailment of production through elimination of the night shift, for men as well as for women and minors, was urged as a solution of the cotton textile industry's difficulties by Ward Thoron, new president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Speaking at the concluding session of that organization's annual convention, on Oct. 11, Mr. Thoron declared that "if the southern mills will continue their present curtailment for another year, or absolutely limit themselves to a 55-hour maximum work week, they will restore to themselves prosperity."

Mr. Thoron quoted President Hoover's speech to the American Federation of Labor in Boston, in which he urged the "reduction of destructive competition." The anti-trust laws of the United States should be changed so as to enable the cotton textile manufacturers "to join in a coöperative movement to stabilize prices," Mr. Thoron declared.

"Facing the facts is necessary but I do not think we should be depressed by them," he said. "Business will improve, and we in the East have already made a great advance in putting our house in order."

The retail store, Mr. Thoron asserted, has broken down as an efficient channel of distribution, and he urged a return to the sysetm of selling only through jobbers and not direct to the retail stores.

William J. Fortune of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, speaking at the same session, declared that if the public would only "supplant fear with courage and confidence, born of a square look at fundamentals, we would remove unquestionably the chief obstacle which stands in the way of a business revival."

Business rests in great part on credit, Mr. Fortune said, and quoted deposit statistics which indicate the banks of the United States are in an even better position to extend credit to business than they were a year ago.

WOMEN DONATE LARGE SHARE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—While women members of the Eastern Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church comprise less than 20 per cent of the membership they contribute 40 per cent of its monetary donations, it was disclosed at the twentieth annual meeting of the conference here on Oct. 10. Total donations for the year, it was reported, were $191,583, of which amount women members of the conference gave $72,224.

1492

Genoa, the home of Columbus, was also the home of the famous old Bank of St. George. The old Vault still stands—a cube-like thing in rusty iron, no bigger than a small clothes closet. How different from the massive Safe Deposit Vaults in our new uptown office! Even Queen Isabella couldn't command the *safety* for her valuables that is now offered to you for less than 1¢ a day!

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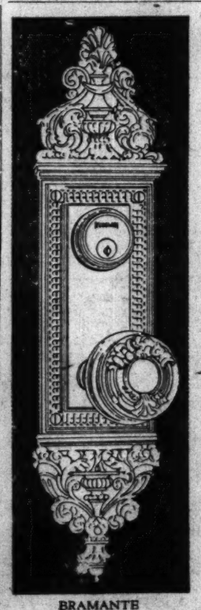

BRAMANTE

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THE REBIRTH of the classic Roman school of design in Italy in the early part of the fifteenth century has been popularly styled the "Renaissance." Its inception marked an almost immediate acceptance throughout civilized Europe which rapidly replaced the subdued and somewhat plain Gothic architecture. Perhaps the outstanding factor for its quick adoption was the tone of spontaneity and grace found in its decoration which was executed with pleasing freedom and originality. There are several designs of RUSSWIN Hardware rendered in the Italian Renaissance style. And every one of them, beneath its handsome and graceful exterior, is wrought of the finest metals obtainable for a lifetime of trouble-free service and lasting satisfaction. These metals are brass and bronze . . . from which all RUSSWIN hardware is made . . . to insure good working order . . . freedom from annoyance, repairs and replacements. Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company (The American Hardware Corporation, Successor), New Britain, Connecticut—New York, Chicago, London.

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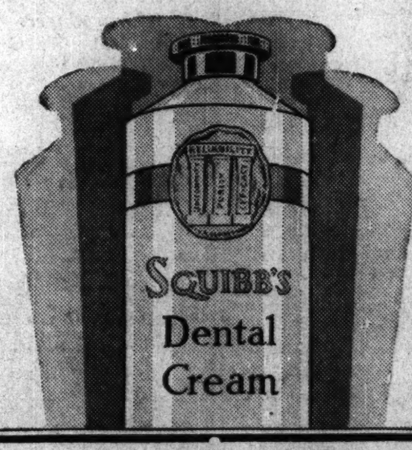

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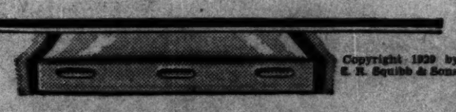

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	Former Price	New Price
Tea sets, 5 pieces	$200.00 to $650.00	$100.00 to $325.00
Tea sets, 6 pieces	422.00 550.00	211.00 275.00
Coffee sets, 3 pieces	85.00 100.00	42.50 50.00
Bread trays	20.00 75.00	10.00 37.50
Bon bon dishes	7.00 20.00	3.50 10.00
Centerpieces	50.00 185.00	25.00 92.50
Cake trays	20.00 60.00	10.00 30.00
Compotes	8.50 34.00	4.25 17.00
Candlesticks, pair	80.00 100 00	40.00 50.00
Entree dishes	70.00 100.00	35.00 50.00
Fruit bowls	23.00 125.00	11.50 62.50
Flower vases	25.00 100.00	12.50 50.00
Meat platters	90.00 180.00	45.00 90.00
Relish dishes	30.00 39.50	15.00 19.75
Sugar—cream sets	23.00 35.00	11.50 17.50

WANAMAKER'S—STREET FLOOR SOUTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York

Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

BOSTON POLICE SHOW VALUE IN DRY LAW WORK

Week-End Raids Net Many Offenders but Little Liquor Is Found

Showing the importance of local police as supplementary agencies in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, Boston police officials engineered one of the most effective antivice drives of the year over the week-end, when 251 arrests were made for drunkenness, 43 liquor and four gambling places were raided, and 10 men charged with bootlegging and 11 with gambling were apprehended.

Although approximately 100,000 Legionaires and their friends had rollicked into the city during the preceding week-end, there were 88 more arrests this week-end than last, and some 100 more than the average week-end arrests. The unusual activity of the police is reported to have been induced by the imminent transfer of police captains to different districts, a move which Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner, has outlined as a method of stimulating activity in the force.

Despite the many seizures of beer and liquor in the drive, a surprisingly small amount of liquor was found. Advocates of prohibition point out that this indicates the fallacy of the wet charge that as much liquor is being sold today as formerly, since it is alleged to show that the average speakeasy's stock in trade frequently consists of a mere bottle or two of liquor and a few gallons of beer—an amount incomparable with any one of the hundreds of well-stocked saloons and breweries of pre-Volstead days.

Reports on seizures during the raid include a place on Shawmut Avenue, in the South End, where 28 quarts of beer were taken; another on Dover Street, where 2½ gallons of liquor were seized; one on Tremont Street that netted two gallons of liquor, and several "hip-pocket" bootleggers with their "toted" pints and half-pints of liquor.

Colonel Callahan Due in Boston Oct. 16

Col. Patrick H. Callahan of Louisville, Ky., leader of the Association of Roman Catholics Favoring Prohibition, will arrive in Boston Thursday, October 16, for a week's speaking engagement.

His complete program, which includes an address at the prohibition mass meeting in the Boston Garden, October 19 at 2:30, is announced by John C. L. Dowling, chairman of the Massachusetts Branch, as follows:

On Oct. 16 Colonel Callahan will attend a luncheon in Quincy at 12:30, and a mass meeting in Worcester at 8 p. m. On Oct. 17 he will speak at an evening mass meeting at Fall River. The next day the colonel will address Roman Catholic social workers and professional men and women at the Copley-Plaza, 3 p. m.

On Oct. 19, besides speaking at the Boston Garden, he will attend a meeting in Lynn. He will speak at the Community Chest meeting at Springfield, Oct. 20. The next day Colonel Callahan will be a luncheon guest of the Cambridge Industrial Association, and will also attend a meeting in Springfield.

Peace Value Seen in Plant Congress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—World peace will come through the good offices of such intellectual coöperation as the Fifth International Plant Congress held in Cambridge, England, Dr. G. P. Clinton, botanist of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, declared Oct. 12. He has just returned on the U. S. S. Roosevelt from his trip to attend the congress.

"The friendliness of the scientists gathered together was one of the two things that impressed me most about the congress," Dr. Clinton said. "Almost every country in the world was represented, but all our activities and all our sessions were harmonious.

"There was no discord; we were all working together for one end—clearing up certain problems in systematic botany and discussing other phases of the science. Each of us appreciated the contributions of the other. This is the way the peace of the world will be accomplished."

More than 1200 men and women attended the congress. Next to Great Britain and the other members of the British Empire the United States sent the largest representation, which was estimated at from 200 to 300 delegates.

Wets Challenged to Debate by Drys

To give citizens of Massachusetts an opportunity to compare arguments offered by both sides in the state dry law enforcement controversy, Prof. Edwin H. Hall of Cambridge, secretary of the "Opposed-to-Repeal Committee," has issued a challenge to the Constitutional Liberty League for a series of debates prior to election.

Professor Hall proposes that two speakers from each side present the pro and con of the question as to whether the Commonwealth shall uphold the Government in driving out liquor, and recommends that one debate be held in Boston, and others be held in Worcester, Springfield, Fall River and New Bedford, as is found feasible.

Acting on the committee with Professor Hall are Thomas N. Carver of Harvard; Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway; Rabbi Harry Levi, Arthur Perry, Dr. David D. Scannell, F. Goldthwait Sherrill, John L. Grandin, J. Weston Allen, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Clift R. Clapp, Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait, Thomas Hadley of Cambridge, Dr. Elliott P. Joslin, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, the Rev. Endicott Peabody, headmaster of Groton School; Bernard J. Rothwell, H. Le Baron Sampson, Joseph Wiggin and Dr. Samuel B. Woodward.

BOSTON PAUSES TO HONOR NAME OF COLUMBUS

Park Dedicated to Explorer Before South Boston Crowd of 20,000

Massachusetts paused in its tercentenary celebration to pay honor to Christopher Columbus, who touched the sands of San Salvador 138 years before the Arbella nosed her way up Boston harbor.

Two parades on Oct. 13 followed the route to the Common over which in the past few months representatives from every section of the country have repeatedly passed. The Boston police held their annual march and review in the morning. Italian societies paraded in the afternoon with 6000 persons in line, 20 bands and nine floats.

Nobile Giacomo De Martino, Italian Ambassador to the United States, was the guest of honor during the celebrations. Representatives of diplomatic corps from South and Central American countries attended.

Dedication of the new Columbus Stadium in South Boston Oct. 12 marked the day of the explorer's first landing on an island of the New World. In the presence of 20,000 people who filled the stands and overflowed onto the grounds, James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, received the park from William F. Long, park commissioner in behalf of the city. The coming of the explorer and his reception by the Indians were depicted in a pageant episode.

The new stadium is part of a development to give city children and youth room for recreation. It is located on a site recovered from mud flats. The entire project along the water front is planned to cost $2,000,000.

Five hundred children from the schools of South Boston sang. Flags of the Latin-American countries, whose consular representatives were present, were featured in a maneuver by the Roxbury High School cadets. Manuel Castro Quesada replied for Costa Rica to the welcome of the city.

The Italian ambassador, in speeches at various functions during the celebration, defended Fascism. The people of Italy, he said, support the government of Premier Mussolini with their heartfelt consent. "Italy is not under a régime of constriction," he declared.

Mussolini was given credit by Mr. Martino for providing employment in Italy at this time. After a visit of more than two months in Italy recently, he reports that conditions are better for workers than in several other European nations.

First Meeting of General Court Called at Boston for Oct. 19, 1630

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 13, 1630—The Magistrates have proclaimed that their next sitting as a court will be held "att eight of the clocke" on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 19, at Boston, and that that sitting will be the first meeting in New England of the "Great and Generall Court" of the Company, of which the patent calls for four in every year, "in Hillary, Easter, Trinity and Michaelmas termes respectivelie for ever."

While the freemen and others may participate in the discussions before the Court of Assistants, it is only in the quarterly General Court that the freemen, with the magistrates, "have full power and authoritie to choose, nominate and appointe such and soe many others as they shall thinke fitt to be free of the Company and Body, and them into the same to admitt, and to elect and constitute such officers as they shall thinke fitt and requisite for the ordering, mannaging and dispatching of the affaires of the Company, and from tyme to tyme to make, ordeine and establishe all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, lawes, statutes, ordinances, directions and instructions, not contrarie to the lawes of England, as well as for setling of the formes and ceremonies of government, as also for the ordering and disposing of the elections of such of the said officers as shall be annuall."

But the freemen of the company are in England, being all those who "ventured money in the stock" or otherwise financially promoted the affairs of the company. Except for the Governor, Deputy Governor and a part of the assistants, these freemen did not go so far as to "adventure their persons" in America. It seems desirable, however, for the best interests of government, that a body of freemen be enabled to participate in these general courts. Therefore the magistrates have announced that, under authority granted in the patent, they will admit into the company as freemen such as they think fit, and that applications will be received at the coming meeting of the General Court.

The freeman's oath is as follows:

"I, being by God's providence an inhabitant and freeman within the jurisdiction of this commonwealth, do freely acknowledge myself to be subject to the government thereof, and therefore do here swear by the great and dreadful name of the ever-living God, that I will be true and faithful to the same, and will accordingly yield assistance and support thereunto, with my person and estate, as in equity I am bound, and will also truly endeavor to maintain and preserve all the liberties and privileges thereof, submitting myself to the wholesome laws and orders, made and established by the same; and further that I will not plot nor practice any evil against it, nor consent to any that shall so do, but will timely discover and reveal the same to lawful authority, now here established, for the speedy preventing thereof: moreover I do solemnly bind myself in the sight of God, that when I shall be called to give my voice touching any such matter of this state wherein freemen are to deal, I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce and tend to public weal of the body, without respect of persons, or favor of any man. So help me God, in the Lord Jesus Christ."

In the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies the qualifications required to constitute a freeman are, "to be twenty-one years of age, of sober and peaceable conversation, orthodox in the fundamentals of religion, and to possess a ratable estate of the value of twenty pounds." Four or five score men have signified their intention of petitioning for admittance as freemen on Oct. 19. Those most sensible of the plans and purposes of the magistrates are smiling dubiously as man after man declares his intention, for it is known to a few that the last thing in the world the magistrates will suffer is to allow themselves to be outvoted by a body of freemen.

So it may be anticipated confidently that action on the petition will be postponed until the next General Court, or that less than half a dozen will be invited to take the freeman's oath.

$350,000 GIVEN FOR FEMINIST EDUCATION

'No Restriction Upon Women' Is Condition Governing Use of Fund

NEW YORK (AP)—Establishment of a $350,000 educational trust fund for strictly feminist purposes was announced Oct. 12 by Dr. Robert L. Kelly, executive secretary of the Association of American Colleges.

The fund, Dr. Kelly said, "is intended to serve as a nucleus in assisting young women of Maine and New Hampshire to secure a college education under conditions that will not be discriminatory, and will guarantee them facilities equal to those provided for men."

Should no college be found which conforms or is willing to conform with the requirements of the fund, he said, the trustees may decide to establish a college in Maine or New Hampshire which would carry out the intentions of the donors.

He did not disclose the names of the donors of the fund, organized in connection with the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. Additional contributions are expected by the trustees, he said.

In explanation of the conditions set upon use of the money, Dr. Kelly said, "If the proceeds of this fund are to be used they must be used by an institution or by institutions which place no restrictions upon young women as to enrollment, scholarship requirements, and programs of study which would not under similar conditions be placed upon men.

"In the judgment of the donors and of the trustees of this fund, such restrictions do exist at the present time within the territory named."

The trustees are Dr. Kelly, Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts; K. C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College; Carl E. Milliken, former Governor of Maine, and Dr. Alfred Williams Anthony of New York.

Historians Praise American 'Snobbism' and Predict Decline in Democracy

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. (AP)—That the present concept of democracy is destined to be altered; that "snobs" are an asset in the progress of a nation; and that Thomas Jefferson's declaration concerning the natural equality of man does not necessarily imply equal ability to participate in matters of government were among the opinions expressed Oct. 12 at a conference of prominent historians on American history at Mount Holyoke College.

Concurring with the opinion of numerous leading historians that America's present form of democracy will inevitably decline and make way for a more simplified form, Prof. Ellen Ellis of Mount Holyoke declared that the two basic ideas in America's present form of government no longer adequately reflect current conditions.

These, she said, are the belief in the need for a system of checks and balances and the doctrine of democracy as embodied in the theory of the natural right of many, especially in the natural right of equality.

Prof. Dixon Ryan of Columbia University, speaking at a round-table conference on the subject, "Historically speaking, what use are snobs?" noted that aristocratic class consciousness has been an essential part of life in America from the time of the first emigration to the new world. He traced the history of the class distinction through the years, declaring that it survived the revolution unscathed and has flourished since.

"Washington himself," said Professor Fox, "was not innocent of the charge of being a snob and would greatly have loved the high-sounding title, 'His most high mightiness, President of the United States and protector of its liberties.'"

"But snobbism," concluded Professor Fox, "has worked some benefit, historically speaking, in that the system has conserved refinement in manners and taste and brought about in this country an appreciation of the arts."

Mail Clerks Backed in Hours Cut Move

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The drive of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks to obtain passage in Congress of a bill reducing the hours of postal employees from 48 to 44 hours a week was indorsed Oct. 12 at the closing session of the annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Post Office Clerks. Representatives William J. Granfield and Allen T. Treadway, guest speakers, promised coöperation.

One of the resolutions passed petitions the National Federation of Post Office Clerks to take up with the Post Office Department "the domineering tactics of the Boston supervisors."

All officers were reflected for another year including William P. Gilman, of North Adams, president. New Bedford was chosen for the 1931 convention next August.

New England Foliage in Color Riot After Passage of Autumn's Brush

The sudden passage of autumn's paint brush over the foliage of New England drew thousands of motorists to rural countrysides over the week-end and brought the conviction that never have forests and leafy lanes arrayed themselves in more striking colors.

Following a belated season, with little or no frost to aid the verdant metamorphosis from green to golden, and at the end of a summer exceptional for its dryness, it was predicted that the foliage of this latitude would not live up to the standard of former years. But through some secret of alchemy shared by twig and tap-root, the reverse has generally prevailed.

Never such scarlets; never such tints of yellow and russet; never such purples and maroons and lavender and cherry! The salt marshes and the mountain peaks alike are sharing in the color riot and roads to the Cape, roads to the New Hampshire highlands, the Berkshires and the Maine woods were dotted with long parades of week-end sightseers.

Car owners were not the only ones attracted by the flaming glory of fall. Traffic on public carriers to the Blue Hills on the one side of Boston and Spot Pond on the other, not to mention the many other intermediate points, is reported to have been unusually heavy. And those who walked around the corner to some near woodlot were greeted with as striking a palette of color as were those who traveled far, so uniformly brilliant is the "tree painting" this year.

An unusually dry spring and summer followed by an Indian summer in which there has been no beating rain or chilling frost are thought to have supplied the tubes of exceptional brilliance from which autumn has composed its masterpiece, and the reluctance of some trees to part with their green cloaks has furnished contrasts truly remarkable.

Highway Experts Coming to Boston

Fifteen foreign road experts who have been attending the Sixth International Roads Congress in Washington will arrive in Boston Oct. 14. The party, including Government officials in charge of highways, is making a tour of the eastern states studying highway construction.

The delegates will come to Boston by buses traveling over the new Boston and Worcester Turnpike. Upon reaching the city Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, will entertain them at luncheon in the Hotel Somerset at 12:30. Later they will be taken on a tour of the city. At night James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, will tender a dinner in the Hotel Statler. They will remain over night, leaving for Pitchburg Oct. 15.

Two other tours have been arranged for other delegates attending the Washington conference, one which will take them through the south Atlantic states as far south as Florida; the other, which will carry them westward as far as Duluth, Minn., and Des Moines, Ia. All tours will end at Detroit and have been routed to provide delegates an opportunity to study at first hand the highway systems built under varying climatic and economic conditions.

ANTIQUARIANSOCIETYAPPOINTS

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Clarence S. Brigham, for 22 years librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, has resigned, and R. W. G. Vail, general assistant of the New York Public Library, has been appointed to succeed him, it was announced Oct. 12.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents.

Columbus Day Activities: Informal dinner to be given by the members of the Boston Italian Chamber of Commerce, 6; exercises at the Tercentenary Tribune, consisting of musical program by Professor Martino's orchestra, assisted by chorus; this will be followed by a pageant, consisting of living tableaux depicting Italy's achievements and history, Boston Common, 7:30 to 10:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Meeting, new board of officers, clubhouse, 8.

Opening meeting, Pianoforte Teachers Society of Boston, Miss Corinne Harmon, pianist, 218 Pierce Building, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, E. Frederics, Inc., Swiss Room, 8 to 11.

Theaters

Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.
Wilbur—"Uncle Vanya," 8:20.
Majestic—Film, "Abraham Lincoln," 2:30 and 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston, exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10. Salem, Pioneers' Village reproduced in detail, Forest Park; reproduction of a Colonial house, Pequot Mills; early costumes and documents, Essex Institute; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody Museum. (Above Salem events open all day.)

Talk by Miss Anita Sturgis, Brimmer School, 69 Brimmer Street.

Harvard University: First of three lectures in commemoration of Virgil's Bimillennium, "Self-Revelation in Virgil," by Associate Prof. W. C. Greene, lecture room, Fogg Art Museum, 4:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Luncheon and bridge, Typothetae Association, Sheration Room, 12:15.

Statler Hotel: United Typothetae of America Activities: Meetings, ballroom; meeting, Georgian Room; production engineering meeting, Parlor C; luncheon, marketing committee, Parlor B; luncheon-meeting, board of directors, Parlor D; Law Printers' Association meeting, Parlor E; meeting, education committee, Parlor F; luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston, Dr. Joseph W. Hayes, speaker, Georgian Room, 12:30; meeting, Professional Women's Club, Salle Moderne; meeting, Advertising Typographers, Parlor.

Meeting, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, speaker, Assembly Hall, clubhouse, 2:30.

West Roxbury Community: Current Events, 1:45, business meeting, 2:30, Woman's Club, Rev. Russell H. Stafford, speaker, Marie Murray, contralto; Highland Hall.

Meeting, Society of the Daughters of Colonial Wars, Inc., Miss Emma W. Burt, speaker, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Service, in King's Chapel, Rev. Horace Westwood, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5. Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Statue of Aphrodite; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces; eighteenth century designs by Pillement and Bony.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibitions of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Irak; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31. Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court.—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.—Week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5, holidays all day. Exhibits of leaves, berries and wild flowers. Most complete display of Philippine objects in the East, other foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street.—Decorative paintings by Gerald Frank; dog etchings by Diana Thorne; game birds by Winfred Austen.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street.—War sculpture and other work by Anna Coleman Ladd. Through Oct. 16.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street.—Prints, including complete collection of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Collin and Clair Leighton.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street.—American landscapes.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street.—Miscellaneous exhibit.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street.—Autumn exhibit.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place.—Etchings of the war by L. G. Hornby. Industrial etchings by Otto Kuhler. Through Oct. 18.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street.—Original drawings by Robert Austin.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old Master drawings and 100 masterpieces of engraved portraiture. Through Oct. 31.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street.—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street.—Etchings by Briscoe, Bimpied, Benson, Bone, Cameron, Pennell and Zorn; special display by Ray Weisa and Minna Weisa Zellmer.

Scherver Studios, 605 Boylston Street.—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street.—Pastels by Arthur Spear, lent by the Vose Galleries; bronzes by Cyrus Dallin and Lillian Link; butterflies, lent by the Agassiz Museum.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street.—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued warm tonight; increasing cloudiness Tuesday, possibly followed by very light showers; gentle variable winds becoming easterly tonight and increasing Tuesday; higher humidity with slight change in forest fire hazard.

Southern New England Increasing cloudiness probably followed by showers Tuesday and on the south coast late tonight; not quite so cool tonight in Connecticut and western Massachusetts; variable winds becoming moderate tonight and increasing on Tuesday.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; not quite so cool in New Hampshire and Vermont; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; gentle to moderate northwest and west winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states: Fair weather except for period of showers about middle of week; temperatures near or slightly above normal.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:36 p. m., Tuesday 3:17 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m.

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FEDERAL FARM PLAN ATTACKED BY GRAIN DEALER

'Relief' Program Criticized in Report to Group at Chicago Parley

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The farm relief program of the Hoover Administration was sharply condemned at the opening here of the annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Association. This organization includes many of the farm middlemen affected by the broad coöperative marketing operations sponsored by the Federal Farm Board in grain.

Charles Quinn of Toledo, O., secretary of the association, declared in his anual report that the Agricultural Marketing Act setting up the farm board was wholly unsound and wholly inadequate to bring relief to the farmers.

"Making due allowance for the position in which President Hoover found himself after his election," continued Mr. Quinn, "the fact remains that his solution of the farm problem is not only no solution at all but is on the contrary a most dangerous advance toward the destruction of private business in this country.

"Granting that both the great political parties, before the last Presidential elections, had committed themselves to 'relief' programs and granting that the solution that might have been advanced by the Democrats would be equally futile, there still remains the distressing fact that Mr. Hoover's plan strikes at the very heart of American business.

"It is estimated that fully one-fourth of the business activities of the nation are concerned with the distribution and processing of farm products. This in effect means that one-fourth of American business men are farm middlemen, so-called. To strike deliberately at the livelihood and investments of these men through an act of Congress is something unprecedented in this country.

"If the principles embodied in the Agricultural Marketing Act are accepted by the people of the United States, what is to prevent the socialization of all industry? Can the other three-fourths continue long to survive if the farm bill is constitutional?

"This is the problem and the only problem that confronts the country in any consideration of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

"This bill would eliminate in a wholesale manner all farm middlemen, driving them into other occupations and providing no compensation for the loss of their investments."

MASSACHUSETTS LAW LAUDED AS PENAL LABOR AID

(Continued from Page 1)

them see to it that they send men to the legislatures who will not turn down the measures brought forward to better the conditions existent in many of the prisons of our nation.

"Prison riots have not been the result of inadequate prison officials. Prisoners were not actuated by animosity toward their wardens. These outbreaks were rather a revolt against unjust physical and industrial conditions in the prisons, which conditions prison administrators have for years sought to remedy, only to be thwarted in many instances by lack of appropriations and the carelessness of our public attitude toward the prisoner.

"Pitiful as be the commentary upon our national sense of responsibility in this great problem, it needed blood and riot and fire to visualize to the selfish, nearsighted eyes of the outside world the needs of these wards of the State. Heretofore, deaf to the pleas of the prison officials, attention has at last been arrested by the wide publicity given these riots and already a measure of good has been accomplished.

"The doling out of long sentences has served to remove the hope of a not-too-distant time of liberty, and thereby destroyed one of the outstanding incentives to good behavior.

"The amazing inequality and apparent injustice of sentences have been extremely detrimental to prison morale. This adverse influence has been intensified by the revelations through the press regarding dishonesty, malpractice and bribery in high places in our courts of law.

"Despite all obstacles, the field of prison work is a wonderfully hopeful one. As we make of our prisons not merely places of incarceration and punishment, but actual gateways to a new chance for the living of a changed, redeemed, reconstructed life, we will garner a harvest of new, upright citizens."

Basing their work on the Biblical verse, "I was in prison and ye came unto me," the Volunteer Prison League, founded by Mrs. Booth, through its workers, has obtained from thousands of prisoners data concerning their families and supplies them with material comforts, especially in winter, Lieut.-Col. Walter Collins, Columbus, O., told the National Prisoners' Aid Association, Oct. 13. Describing the response of convicts to the league's efforts, Mr. Collins said that even a prisoner can appreciate beauty, kindness and consideration, since he was a human being subject to the same human emotions and reactions as his fellows outside the prison walls.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Cowan of the Salvation Army, New York City, said that religion and social service, far from conflicting, worked hand in hand.

"In cases of narcotic addicts in Bellevue Hospital," he said, "where there is no cure known to medical practice, healings have been obtained through divine help. The time has come," he said, "when physical science must take cognizance of what religion can and does accomplish."

Praise for President Hoover's conference on child welfare was expressed by Dr. H. E. Barnard of Washington, its director. Dr. Barnard said he doubted whether the 200,000 so-called delinquent children who were dealt with by the courts in 1927—almost one per cent of the children of juvenile court age—were really delinquent.

"Our terminology may be wrong," he said, "and children who break away from irksome rules and regulations may be more normal than those who observe the conventions. The committee on delinquency, of which Judge Frederick P. Cabot is chairman, has found that standards have changed faster than codes and interpretations of conduct.

"Our children live in a complex and difficult world, utterly changed from that of a decade or so ago. Our children may still walk to school, but the geography of their horizon is limited now, not by boyhood wanderings through the fields, but by the mileage measured by their parents' automobiles. The conversation of parents and children around the dinner table has been succeded by the radio broadcast which has taken the child and his developing mind out of the home and made him a part of an international welter of music and jazz, news and oratory."

More Prosperity Forecast in Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Canada in 1931 will be more prosperous than she was either in 1929 or 1930, according to E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in discussing business conditions during a trip to Winnipeg.

Mr. Beatty expressed confidence that the action of the special session of the Canadian Parliament looking toward providing greater employment in the Dominion would have important results. So far as his own company was concerned, he said that for several months the number of men on the pay roll has been about 93 per cent of the total in normal times. An improvement in traffic conditions, to which he looks forward shortly, would necessarily increase the percentage of employed.

The company proposes to undertake construction work which ordinarily might not be started for some time to come, in order to do its part in improving the general employment situation, Mr. Beatty said.

NEVADA LAKE NAMED FOR BOY SCOUT AIDE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RENO, Nev.—One of the ice lake group in the high Sierra has been named "Kilborn Lake," honoring the memory of George D. Kilborn, former publisher of the Nevada State Journal, here.

Mr. Kilborn, aside from his newspaper activities and mining, was keenly interested in Boy Scout work and the "Kilborn Lake" site was donated to the Tahoe Area Council of Auburn, Calif., as a camp, by Mrs. Kilborn. The site was purchased from the Southern Pacific Company.

"Lydia at the Table," Painting by Eugene Speicher

Gifts to the Yale Gallery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Haven, Conn

SEVERAL gifts to the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts have been announced by Yale University. Stephen Clark of New York City has given the gallery an important collection of modern art which contains Eugene Speicher's oil painting, "Lydia at the Table," exhibited in the Cleveland Museum last spring. The collection also includes canvases and drawings by Charles E. Burchfield, Arthur B. Davies, Preston Dickinson, Robert Henri, Maurice Sterne, Elsie Driggs and Allen Tucker.

Other American paintings of exceptional interest which have been added to Yale's collections are a Civil War painting by Winslow Homer, "In Front of Yorktown 1862," the gift of Samuel R. Betts, of New York, and a portrait of Anna Hope Bennett of New Haven, by Cecilia Beaux.

Several pieces of Italian Renaissance furniture, gifts of the "Associates in Fine Arts at Yale University," have been added to the Yale collections. These ultimately will be placed in the room which contains the Italian Primitives.

With the Italian furniture the gifts include a number of modern reproductions of French eighteenth century textiles, which are part of a comprehensive collection given to Yale by Tassinari et Chatel, of Paris. There are also European prints and drawings, dating from the Renaissance to the modern period, selections from a gift in memory of Frederick Benjamin Kaye, Yale, 1914. A pen drawing possibly by Tintoretto, a wash drawing by Romney and an etching by the contemporary Frenchman, Besnard, are typical of this memorial collection of more than 140 items. A dozen modern etchings have been added by Henry Emerson Tuttle, University Curator of Prints, and a sixteenth century German polychrome wooden bust of "God the Father," the gift of Robert W. DeForest, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

For purposes of exhibition, a representative selection has been made from the Mabel Brady Garvan Collection of American Arts and Crafts, the gift of Francis P. Garvan of New York City. Although many pieces of furniture, silver, pewter, glass and china from this extensive collection have been exhibited on the gallery floor, the objects now in the Sculpture Hall have not been seen before in New Haven. The craft of the silversmith is well represented by important examples from 1680 to 1800. Among the pieces of furniture are two tall case clocks, one by John Hoff of Lancaster, Pa.; an unusual painted chest of about 1800, and a carved and paneled New England chest. A fine American Heppelwhite tambour desk, a pair of American Chippendale mirrors, a small tip-top table of cherry with inlaid design of holly and ebony, a Carver armchair probably made in Massachusetts between 1670 and 1690, and a number of pieces of later furnishings are representative of the large amount of material in this collection.

SINGLE FARMS ARE TO VANISH BY SOVIET PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

can make so much difference to the functioning of the collective farms that it is difficult to formulate hard-and-fast conclusions.

The kulak, or rich peasant, in many places has been, in the Communist phrase, "liquidated as a class." His property has been confiscated and he and his family have been driven from their home into distant exile or, in some cases, to special "kulak nests" or settlements, established on unused land outside the village limits.

A new and important figure has appeared on the village scene: the "twenty-five thousander," so called because 25,000 industrial workers were recruited for managerial work in the collective farms last winter.

It is perhaps advisable to give in this introductory article a brief sketch of the organized structure of socialized farming in Russia, leaving for future articles the description of how the experiment works in practice.

There are two main forms of socialized farming in Russia, the state farm and the collective farm, or, to use the Russian abbreviated terms, the sovkhoz and the kolkhoz. The sovkhoz, or state farm, is an out-and-out state enterprise, established on unused land, equipped by the state with tractors and other large-scale machinery, and employing constant and casual laborers at regular wages.

The grain from the state farm, apart from what is used for local needs, goes directly to the state purchasing organizations. The new state farms are all very large, the biggest of them, the so-called "Giant," in the Salsk steppes, plowing up an area of 275,000 acres during the last year.

The collective farm (kolkhoz) in distinction from the state farm, is based primarily on the resources of the peasant households which go into it, plus the confiscated property of the kulaks and such aid with credits, tractors, and other machinery as the state may extend. There are three types of kolkhozi, the coöperative for common tilling of the soil, the artel and the commune. In the first and loosest of these types a group of peasants work the land together and divide the harvest according to the amount of land, equipment and labor furnished by each member.

In the artel the land, working animals and large machines are socialized, that is, they are regarded as the property of the whole group. Each individual member is allowed to keep a cow, pigs, sheep, chickens and a garden for his individual use. In the commune personal property is reduced to a minimum, all farm animals being regarded as common property and the members usually eating and sometimes living together. The intermediate form, the artel, is the most common at the present time, about three-quarters of the peasants who have given up individual farming being enrolled in artels. About 25 per cent of the peasant households are now collectivized; but it is expected that this figure will rise to 50 per cent during 1931 and that the complete collectivization of Soviet agriculture is a matter of some three years.

IRON DISCIPLINE FOUND TO HOLD SOVIET IN HAND

Communists Using Caution in Selecting Members, Harper Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—How the "iron discipline" of the Communist Party controls its members at the present time, the thirteenth year of the Russian revolution, was told here by Prof. Samuel N. Harper of the University of Chicago, just returned from a six months' sojourn in the land of the Soviets.

Professor Harper's conclusion was that the discipline with its penalty of expulsion from the party for disobedience, was remarkably effective. He noted "a subjection of personal aims to the good of the party existing to a remarkable degree."

The Chicago professor, who has studied Russia intensively since long before the revolution, spoke under the auspices of the university's downtown college, giving the first of six lectures Oct. 10. So great was the interest in his subject that all seats were sold and all standing room taken in the art institute assembly hall where he spoke.

Economic Situation Serious

The American observer was especially interested in the Russia of the last two years, since its resumption of what it calls "the Socialist offensive." In 1928, he recalled, the Government launched upon its famous "five-year plan," which a current slogan calls a "plan for overtaking and outstripping all the capitalistic nations," in economic development. Now the question was, "Will the plan succeed?"

"It will depend on the success of the leaders in educating and propagandizing the masses," said Professor Harper. "The economic situation is now serious, some say critical. One notices economic tight places, such as food shortage, and political tight places, too. There are arrests, executions, censorship.

Party Workers Key Men

"People are called upon to accept present hardships for future well-being. 'Build till it hurts,' seems to be the watchword of the present. This means a terrific strain on the masses. It is not a normal but a revolutionary situation and it must be maintained for the fulfillment of the five-year plan."

The "key men," in carrying out this almost military regime, Professor Harper said, were the "party workers," numbering about 60,000, a selected group from the 1,000,000 enrollment of the Communist Party. These men who give all their time to party activity, "monopolize leadership," according to this student.

An American engineer told him if he "wanted to get anything done" to go to the local party worker, and Professor Harper found that this was true. The worker managed to get him what he wanted quickly.

The party workers were intended to act as group leaders. They hold practically all responsible positions; they are expected to set an example of work to others.

Professor Harper was impressed with the care which he said the Communist Party took in the selection of new members. Quality, not quantity, was sought. Everyone had to undergo examination; every candidate had to be recommended. Once in, a member could not resign but could only be expelled, which meant loss of position, according to Professor Harper. "In 13 years the party increased from a membership of 240,000 to one of 2,000,000. During that period 600,000 members have been expelled.

"The party has come virtually to be the Government. There is practically no difference between the two since 1928."

ITALY STIFFENS PENALTY

ROME (AP)—The extreme penalty as a punishment for crime was incorporated in the Italian code of law by the Grand Council of the Fascist Party in its third session, Oct. 9. At present this penalty is inflicted only in case of treason or attacks upon the safety of the state, under temporary authorization by a special court.

Belgian Banker Says Nation's Industry Strong

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—"The echo of the world's economic crisis is less grave in Belgium than might be supposed in a country that lives chiefly on exportation," is the opinion of the Belgian State Minister and Governor of the Belgian National Bank, Louis Franck, in a recent address before the board of directors of the Belgian National Bank.

"The world-wide economic depression is of twofold origin," explained Governor Franck. "First of all, there is the general drop in prices; a reaction after abnormally high prices in post-war days, and secondly, a number of markets are closed at present because of abnormal conditions and decreased purchasing power.

"Belgium, it may be safely said, is at present less affected than any other country where industry is equally well developed. Several reasons account for this exceptional state of matters in our country: first of all, our discount politics has been carefully regulated to prevent a crisis. Our industry has accumulated no abnormal stocks of too highly paid raw materials.

"Moreover, all Belgian factories have renewed their machinery in recent years. They also put a good deal of money aside as reserves during the 'fat years' which are now past. Last, not least, the cost of living remains considerably lower in Belgium than in competitor countries, owing to liberal customs politics, free exchange for food products, raw materials and the greater part of semi-manufactured goods."

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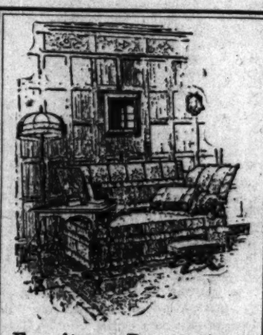
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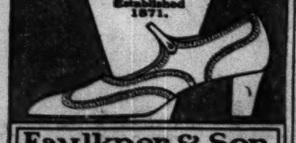
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A REASON
The World's Fur Market
A well-known furrier explained to me the other day why all furs this year are so much cheaper than they were. London is the greatest fur market of the world, he told me, and buyers come from all over the world to buy the pelts at the big sales which are held annually here.
Owing to the slump in the States the American buyers did not attend the last big fur market held in London, so that a number of skins were thrown back on the hands of the merchants. Every kind of fur has been reduced for this reason. Rabbit skins, which formerly fetched 15s. each wholesale, can now be bought for 7s. 9d.
—Sunday Graphic
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ACTION ON SPLIT OF MINERS GOES BACK TO LOCALS

A. F. of L. Executive Council Decides Federation Should Not Handle It

Settlement of disputed points by the United Mine Workers and the seceding group known as the Reorganized Mine Workers of America, was turned back Oct. 12 to the local unions by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

John H. Walker, representing the seceders, is to be instructed by William Green, president of the federation, to seek adjustment of the question through the United Mine Workers. Mr. Walker requested Mr. Green to call a conference of delegates from the two mining unions and the federation. While no official statement of the executive council's action has been made, it is understood that the federation's policy of not recognizing seceding members was upheld.

Full cooperation of the federation is to be available through its reguar member, the United Mine Workers, in reaching a settlement. The federation, according to members of the council, could not call a conference with seceders represented, because this would open the door for endless repetitions of such requests.

On Wane, Lewis Thinks

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, did not come before the council. He is understood to regard the secession movement as on the wane.

"The seceding groups must always return through their own organization," he said. "All the federation can say is, 'Take the matter up with your own organization.'"

Following the meeting of the council Oct. 12, the business of the convention consisted in hearings before committees and a meeting of state federation delegations. Columbus Day was observed by suspension of regular sessions, to reconvene Oct. 14 at 9:30 a. m.

Mr. Green and other leaders in the convention occupied Boston pulpits over the week-end. In his address at Trinity Church, Mr. Green told the part organized labor has played in establishing humane industrial practices.

"The barriers of class domination, economic control, ancient customs and social inequality," he said, "seemed insurmountable. It is out of these experiences that the idea of collective action originated and was developed. It progressed in the face of tremendous obstacles until it was given public recognition and regarded as essential to the further development of industry and social welfare."

Among benefits won for workers by organization Mr. Green named abolition of the "sweat-shop," better factory conditions, higher wages and shorter hours.

"The interests of Labor and Capital are associated inseparably," he continued. "They are bound up in industry, and can only be served by efficient coöperative understanding and the transfer of industrial problems from the strife field to the conference room."

Mr. Green is to present an address on "Unemployment and Its Solution" before the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon Oct. 15. The address will be radiocast throughout New England over Station WEEI.

Yale Law Students Scan Court Records

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale Law School is not limiting its activities to the schoolroom and academic discussion, according to the annual report of Dean Charles E. Clark to President James Rowland Angell on Oct. 11.

Instead, members of the faculty and research staff, the report said, are going into the courts, to the court files and records and to the business and social history of litigants in investigations being made at public requests and as a matter of public service.

"These studies," the report said, "are adding to our store of legal knowledge and therefore they cannot but bear fruitful results in the long run in the study of law."

Mississippi Unions Back Good Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi's laboring men went on record here as opposed to use of convict labor in governmental construction work in resolutions passed at the recent annual convention of the Mississippi Federation of Labor.

The federation declared itself to favor any law making it illegal to manufacture goods, wares, merchandise or products through use of convicts and indorsed the Cooper-Hawes bill on Congress.

A special session of the State Legislature was urged to work out a finance program for Mississippi's approved $88,000,000 road-building program, halted after four legislative sessions.

FLOWER PROTECTION SOUGHT BY SOCIETY

ROCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—The New England Wild Flower Preservation Society on Oct. 11 sent a letter to William J. Warren, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce asking the aid of the chamber in reducing the outdoor decorations at Christmas time.

The letter said that many wild flowers are fast disappearing due to people picking the plants for use at Christmas time. The society makes its headquarters at Holderness.

Investment Bankers Cheerful About the Immediate Outlook

Open Convention Confident Better Business Is Right at Hand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Declaring that the United States is on the verge of a period of brisk business, the board of governors of the Investment Bankers' Association went into executive session here Oct. 11 to lay the foundation for the three-day convention opening Oct. 13. More than 500 delegates are expected to attend.

"Business has been going through trying times but the indications are that we have just passed through the final stages of the storm," read the formal statement issued by the board of governors, represented by Trowbridge Gallaway, of New York, president.

"We feel that the opportunity is at hand to make this session an unusually constructive meeting, not only as affecting the investment banking business but in relation to the country's industry as a whole. There is a very noticeable evidence of optimism in these preliminary meetings. These men, who are accustomed to thinking clearly and without being swayed by emotional factors are looking ahead with marked confidence."

"I think this is undoubtedly a time for courageous optimism and not for pessimism," adds Mr. Callaway, "and I find a very definite reflection of that feeling in these pre-convention meetings."

The board of governors passed on reports of 25 research committees and the reports were sent to mimeographers to be prepared for presentation at the convention. Other committee meetings were in session today. Four special trains from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and New York arrived Oct. 13, bringing a large proportion of the visitors to the city. Many of the bankers are accompanied by their wives, and many social entertainments have been planned.

2000 NEW BUSINESSES OPENED IN CHICAGO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—More than 2000 new businesses were opened in Chicago during the first six months of this year, despite all the talk of economic depression through the country, according to an announcement on Oct. 11 of the business research bureau of the Chicago Association of Commerce. This is an increase of 10 per cent over the number of new establishments opened during the corresponding period of 1929.

About one-third of the new businesses are controlled by chain store organizations, while the remaining two-thirds are independently owned, the announcement said. Over 200 of them are restaurants, while 100 are either beauty or barber shops. Thirty investment security brokers opened offices.

SHOPS IN ST. ALBANS OPERATE FULL TIME

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—George A. Gaston, vice-president of the Central Vermont Railway in charge of property, Oct. 13 announced that for the first time this year the car and locomotive shops of the Central Vermont are being operated on a full-time basis—45 hours per week.

In his announcement, Mr. Gaston said that the placing of the shops on a full-time basis affects more than 300 men in St. Albans alone. More than 80 per cent of this number, he said, are married and have families dependent upon them for support.

Good Times Exponent

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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
8:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News Exchange, Bob Emery.
8:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; news.
8:45 Political talk.
7:00 New England Coke Dinner Music.
7:30 NBC, Colonial Beaconlights—Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" Cartoonist.
8:00 Jesters, male trio.
8:15 Quincy Oil Companions.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; male quartet; orchestra, direction of Harry Horlick.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party; Wilfred Glenn, bass; Brigadiers Male Quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Moonshine and Honeysuckle"; southern mountain sketch.
10:30 Political talk.
10:45 Bud Peters and Jack Francis.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's story program.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature.
6:15 Sallinger's Vagabonds; Sid Reinhers and Ray Sinatra, piano duo.
6:30 Male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters, male trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Recorded orchestra; soloists.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Ipana Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; soloist; trio.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sports Digest.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:30 p. m.—CBS, Children's story program.
5:45 Studio orchestra.
7:00 Political talks.
7:30 CBS, Forhan's program.
7:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
8:00 Seth Parker Singing School.
8:30 Political talk.
8:45 CBS, "Mardi Gras"; soloist; girls' trio; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; male quartet.
10:30 CBS, "Nit Wit Hour."
11:00 Time; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun, columnist.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Asbury Park Casino Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Studio program.
5:45 News.
6:00 Fishermen's program.
6:15 Irving Crocker, songs.
6:30 Organ recital; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems"; Soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

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Ann C. Dennis, Bogota, N. J.
Evelyn Deutsch, New York City
Mrs. Wallace Magill, New York City
Wallace R. Magill, New York City
Mrs. Jessie Reese Smith, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. Sophie S. Ross, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. J. Stewart Blakeney, Carthage, Mo.
J. Stewart Blakeney, Carthage, Mo.
Mrs. Frances M. Blakeney, New York City.
C. O. Callcott Reilly, London, England
Mrs. Edmund A. Sailor, Westville, N. J.
Edmund A. Sailor, Westville, N. J.
Frederick H. Hermann, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Lela R. Hermann, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Caroline F. Ross, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Naomi J. Miller, Buffalo, N. Y.
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Frank S. Bostick, New York City
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Miss Beatrice B. Wilder, New York City
Anton J. Schwartz, Forest Hills, N. Y.
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Miss Dorothy L. Schwartz, Forest Hills, N. Y.
O. S. Hall, Tampa, Fla.
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Renee Rogers, Ridgefield, N. J.
Doris Rogers, Ridgefield, N. J.
Gordon Rogers, Ridgefield, N. J.
Chester N. Rogers, Ridgefield, N. J.
Mabel Wright, Beverly, Mass.
Annabel MacLean, New York City
Anna Wright, Beverly, Mass.
Aileen Ross, New Glasgow, N. S., Canada
Charlotte Morse, Meriden, Conn.
Leona Wilder, New York City
Thomas A. Jenkins, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Paul Hoffman, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.
Azile Denniston Graham, Los Angeles, Calif.
Augusta Jean Graham, Los Angeles, Calif.
L. N. Denniston, West Hartford, Conn.
Charlotte J. Denniston, West Hartford, Conn.
Douglas D. C. Graham, Los Angeles, Calif.
Walter G. Stanley, Seattle, Wash.

$35,000 FOR WET CANDIDATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Senate campaign funds investigating committee disclosed at a meeting here on Oct. 10, that the sum of $35,000 was spent during the recent primary campaign in Delaware in behalf of the nomination of Thomas F. Bayard, one-time Senator, to succeed Senator Daniel O. Hastings, in the United States Senate. Mr. Bayard is a Democrat and an avowed wet. He was a member of the Association Opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment.

ASK FOR Droste's COCOA and CHOCOLATES

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by key station when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 14

Rhythmic Music

Wayne King and his orchestra; male quartet (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). 8.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble (CBS). A singing program. 8.

Casa-Loma Orchestra; male quartet (Fleischmann—WEAF Chain). 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9:30.

Mary Charles, contralto; Charles Prenmuse, tenor; Premier Orchestra (Leggett—CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:45.

Ted Husing (Johnson—WJZ Chain). Pinsipally a soloist vocal program. 9.

Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF —T). Orchestral medleys of Charles K. Harris,' Percy Wenrich's Walter Donaldson's music, followed by a contribution from each composer. 9:30.

Guest screen stars; Jerry Madison; soloists; mixed chorus; Jesse Crawford, organist; Louis Katzman's orchestra (Paramount Publix—CBS—T). 10:15.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra; Vincent Lopez' St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11, 11:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

James Stanley, baritone; Everady Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret conductor (National Carbon—WEAF—T). "Armorer's Song," from "Robin Hood," by soloist. Offenbach, Grieg, Kreisler-Jacobi and Mendelssohn by orchestra. 8.

"Salute to Louisville" (Westinghouse—WJZ —T). "My Old Kentucky Home." "Old Steamboat Songs," music of German and Sibelius. Vocal ensemble and orchestra. 10.

"Songbird" (Emma Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soprano soloist and salon orchestra. 10.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Sibelius, Glazounoff, Romberg and Debussy, which closes the concert, are the most interesting selections. 6:05.

Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philadelphia—CBS). Request program, featuring Tchaikovsky's entire "Nutcracker Suite," Lecome's "La Feria," Wagner's "Rienzi Overture." 9:30.

Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Mendelssohn pieces to open; Lemare's "Andantino," which you will recognize as the original of "Moonlight and Roses"; Victor Herbert's "Indian Summer" and "Yesterthoughts." 11.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill billy music. 7.

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Music of the Russian balalaika, triangular guitar-like stringed instruments, and solos by Genia Fonariova, soprano. 8.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.

New England Stories (Standard—WEAF Chain). Soconyland sketch. 7:30.

"Big Game" (WJZ Chain). Capture by the Germans. 8:30.

Blackout sketches (CBS). Stock company now at St. Joseph, Mo. 9.

"Buddy Gabler" (WCAU). Boom drama period. 9.

"Death Valley Days" (Pacific Coast—WJZ Chain). The discovery of borax. 8:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). 10.

"Cracker" (WJZ Chain). A burlesque of radio. 10:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain.). 6:45.

"Laws that Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason L. Archer points some differences in English and French common law. 7:15.

Walter Winchell and guest artist (Wise—WABC). 7:30.

"The Early Book Worm" (CBS—T). Review of selected books and progress of prize contest by Alexander Woollcott. 7:45.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Straus—CBS). Brooklyn newspaper man. 6:30.

J. P. Mahvey (CBS—T). Greeting card king of America and creator of the characters of Dixie Dugan, show girl, Denny Kerrigan, greeting card salesman, conducts Heywood Broun's column. 11:15.

Motors and Liquor Seized in Vermont

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. ALBANS, Vt. — Twenty-two automobiles and over 8000 bottles of prohibited liquors were seized during September as a result of the law enforcement activities of the customs and border patrol officers of the Vermont customs district, according to the monthly statement issued by Harry C. Whitehill, collector.

In addition to the 22 automobiles confiscated, the seizures for the month included seven horses and equipment, which were apprehended by border patrol officers while being used as pack animals for the transportation of contraband liquor over an unfrequented trail. The value of all seizures made in the district during the month amounted to a total of $3119.

Altogether 535 violations of the customs laws were discovered by the Government officers during September and fines and penalties aggregating $4408 were assessed and collected.

WAR MOTHERS TAKE UP OFFICE

The officers of the newly organized chapter of the American War Mothers were installed at the Hotel Statler Oct. 10. Among the officers installed were: President, Mrs. Corabelle G. Francis, Newton; vice-presidents, Mrs. Elizabeth McNamara, Cambridge; Mrs. Minnie Barry, Worcester; Mrs. Jennie Mitchell, Gloucester, and Mrs. Antoinette Smith. Mrs. Virgil McClure, of Kentucky, national president, presided.

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PEOPLE RESENT DICTATORSHIP IN JUGOSLAVIA

Government Declarations Fail to Quiet Protest of Dynastic Policy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE — Growing opposition to the dictatorship is observable in many parts of Jugoslavia. One evidence of this development is seen in the necessity of the Jugoslav Government issuing another emphatic assertion that there is to be no re-establishment of old political parties or restoration of former parliamentary methods. This pronouncement likewise affirms that the Government possesses a united Ministerial Council.

It is significant that little more than two months ago an earlier Prime Minister, General Chivkovitch, issued a similar decisive statement in order "once and for all," as he said, to put an end to rumors that Jugoslavia is going to return to democratic methods. Yet, behind these declarations of ministerial unity, exist a great deal of restlessness and dissatisfaction.

However, the old party leaders and their supporters are not resigned. They deeply resent the present situation, not only because it affects their personal interests, but because the present system seems to them humiliating to a self-respecting nation. It must not be forgotten that Jugoslavia is one of the very few countries of Europe with a native king.

For decades the head of the State was only first among the best. He was a peasant king, one of the people. He inspired none of the awe that a Hapsburg or a Hohenzollern might have, and it was for that very reason, namely because he was one of them, that his people loved and followed him. An independent, simple, virile, mountain people, each depending on his own prowess and cleverness, the Jugoslavs never have had any Oriental adoration for kings.

Exactly the same may be said of the attitude of the Jugoslavs toward their Prime Ministers. These always have been big brothers or uncles. The commonest people have called them by their first names and always have had access to them. Political fights always have been rough and tumble affairs in Jugoslavia, but in the combats Prime Ministers and the humble voters have fought side by side and subsequently celebrated together.

The present dictatorial régime has put an end to that old appearance of equality and comradeship. King Alexander has become the center of a state cult. No royal personality has been made the object of so much flattery and adulation as he. He is constantly extolled in the press, at all meetings, at every convention, by every organization. All the visits he makes, as well as trips of the Prime Minister, are made the chief news of the day.

On every occasion the past is deprecated, the work of other politicians is denounced, and the all-wisdom of the members of the present Government exalted.

This suppression of every spontaneous manifestation and the artificial exaltation of a single small group of people are arousing much opposition. It is distasteful to many of the Serbs themselves and even more so to the other racial groups, who are not enthusiastic about this exaggerated glorification of a Serbian dynasty.

This dissatisfaction gives rise to rumors and the people continually whisper to one another that parliamentary methods are to be restored, that there is disunity in the Cabinet, and that a number of Ministers are not pleased with the drastic measures of the dictatorial Prime Minister. It is because these rumors spring from the desires of masses of the people that the frequent declarations of the Cabinet fail to quench them.

It is undoubtedly true that the present dictatorial régime has brought about certain improvements and it is also undeniable that the parliamentarism which preceded it was deplorably ineffective and confusing, but in spite of that it is very plain that many of the 13,000,000 people of Jugoslavia aggressively resent being deprived of every chance to participate in the management of their affairs.

'Little Brothers' Save £1000 in Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The "Big Brother" movement of New South Wales continues to be successful, according to the fourth annual report. The system is to bring from England young lads who have a desire for a life on the land. They are provided here with "Big Brothers," business and professional men, who, when the Little Brothers have been taken on to farms, keep in touch with them, assisting them in various ways.

There are very few migrants from the British Isles just now. Boys, however, are welcome, as they are regarded as likely to make the best Australians. The latter, after a very few years, become so much Australians that when England and Australia are engaged in the frequent test cricket matches that command attention all over the Empire, they speak of the Australian eleven as "ours."

The report showed that 711 boys have been placed on New South Wales farms, and the proportion of what are described as total failures is only 3 per cent. "In the main," the report states, "the boys have quickly adapted themselves to the local conditions, and proved themselves suited to the work they have chosen." Most of them save with a view to owning farms. The 43 boys who arrived last year have saved an aggregate of nearly £1000. Their commencing pay was 15s. a week and keep. Notwithstanding the economic stringency, there are no Little Brothers out of employment.

ROCKEFELLER GRANT BENEFITS SPAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The grant by the Rockefeller Foundation of $400,000 which has permitted the building of a magnificent modern scientific laboratory in Madrid should result in increased attention being paid to this branch of learning by the younger generation in Spain.

The new laboratory, which is known as the Institute of Physics and Chemistry, is practically finished and the official opening should take place at the end of this year or the commencement of 1931.

The laboratory is destined for the study of the natural sciences. The physics section will be divided into four departments, namely X-ray, magnetism, atomic weights and radiology. No less than $60,000 has been spent on the electrical installation. A special workshop, unique in Spain of its kind, has been established for the construction and repair of scientific instruments.

A country which spends over 30 per cent of its income on its armed forces and about 5 per cent on education, must perforce lag behind in material progress. It is possible that the friendly aid to Spanish scientific research coming from an outside source may awaken public opinion to the necessity for a national effort in this respect.

DENMARK TO DOUBLE TELEPHONE CABLES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — Telephone calls between Denmark and London, Paris and the Continent generally have increased to such an extent that the present cables are unable to grapple satisfactorily with the traffic, and long waits of two hours are not unusual.

The Danish State Telephones have therefore embarked upon considerable extensions which should greatly improve the service. A new cable will be laid across the Baltic, from Nykobing Falster, Denmark, and Rostock, Germany, and in connection with this new Baltic cable, a new ground cable is being laid between Copenhagen and Nykobing. This means a double connection with London and Paris.

Olympia Tests Out Wall Insulators

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Probably the most popular feature of the Building Trades Exhibition at Olympia out of some 400 exhibits was the Silent House. This consisted of rooms constructed of various materials designed to insulate them from noise, heat and cold.

The materials included rubber, cork, thatchboard, fiber-board, asbestos packing, millboards and plywood of various thicknesses. In order that visitors might test the sound-resisting properties outside noises were provided, such as bells, loudspeakers and hammer thuds on the roof.

Two newcomers in the insulation ranks are the thatchboard and the temperac quilt. The thatchboard is made of straw thatch, reeds, or vegetable fiber which has been compressed into boardlike solidity under a pressure of six tons to the square foot and bound with galvanized wire. To the eye it is straw, to the touch it is solid. Any endeavor to burn it fails.

The temperac quilt is made from eel-grass quilted between layers of kraft paper which is waterproof and impregnated with bitumen. It is intended for insulation where structural strength is not needed, and being in a flexible form can be used for nailing to rafters, lagging hot water pipes, radiators, etc.

GEELONG OFFERS SCHOLARSHIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Geelong College, one of the big public schools of Australia, has decided to offer another scholarship of £200 a year for a boy of Scottish parentage. This scholarship will cover the fare to Australia and all expenses.

Historic Bridge Swells Under Modern Load

PONT DE LA CONCORDE, PARIS — Photo by Harlique

Advent of the Automobile Has, Among Other Things, Made It Necessary to Widen This Famous Bridge Leading From the Chamber of Deputies to the Place de la Concorde. It Is Expected to Be Completed by 1931.

Increased Traffic Brings Widening of Old Pont de la Concorde in Paris

Work Begun Year Ago to Be Completed in Another Year—Symmetry and Classic Appearance of Bridge to Be Maintained

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The demands of modern motor traffic have necessitated the widening of the famous Pont de la Concorde, in the heart of Paris. Work has been proceeding for about a year, and probably will not be entirely completed for another 12 months. At the end of that time, the bridge constructed by Perronet in 1787 will have grown to more than twice its original width.

In order to maintain the symmetry which is such a striking feature of almost every Paris panorama, it has been necessary to widen the bridge equally on both sides. Its axis is on a line with the center of the Place de la Concorde, the rue Royale, the Madeleine and the Palais Bourdon, and to add to it on one side more than on the other would have destroyed the symmetry of one of the most famous vistas in the world. Thus it has been necessary practically to build two new bridges, one on either side of the old, and join them up with the original structure, at the same time maintaining artistic proportions, and altering as little as possible the classic appearance of the bridge.

It was hoped that the stones which formed the primitive façades could be still employed on the new structure, but so many had been damaged by almost a century and a half of exposure that only a sufficient number to embellish the upstream side of the bridge can be thus employed.

Two temporary structures have been erected parallel to the original bridge, which remains open to traffic. One of these, on the upstream side, is for construction purposes only, and the other, downstream, is a temporary footbridge for pedestrians.

The upstream extension will be opened to traffic early in 1931. When completed, the bridge will consist of two sidewalks, each 7 meters wide, and a roadway of 21 meters, or a total width of 35 meters (approximately 115 feet). The original bridge was only 14.75 meters (about 48 feet) in width.

ROMAN RELICS FOUND IN CAISTOR, ENG.

LONDON—An important discovery has been made recently by Prof. Donald Atkinson in the excavation work which has been in progress on the site of the old Roman town of Caistor, near Norwich. This consisted, among other things, of gold and silver coins and pottery. These place the date of occupation as the end of the fourth or early fifth century.

The foundations of the house now being uncovered by Professor Atkinson show that it was a long building with a corridor on each side and a room at each end forming wings. Under the floor at one corner was a pottery kiln in which was some early second century pottery. The west end of the house had evidently been burnt and it was here that were found some fourth century pottery and about 60 coins dating between 390-410 A. D. Close by was a gold coin of Honorius, 395-423 A. D., and a Julian silver coin, 361-363 A. D.

Petrol Duty Brings Horse Back to Favor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Successful efforts to improve the breed of heavy working horses, and the increased tariff on imported motor tractors, are helping to restore the horse to favor on Australian farms.

Seeking to regain part of the market captured by the motor tractor, Victorian horse breeders in recent years imported some splendid Clydesdales from Scotland and New Zealand, greatly improving the standard of locally bred horses.

A delegation of New Zealand farmers on an official visit to Australia recently praised the Victorian Clydesdales. They said that in New Zealand also farmers were now making greater use of horses than in the last few years.

Following the introduction of a supertax on petrol imports of 3d a gallon by the Federal Government in July, a reversion to horse traction was considered by several of Australia's leading motor transport companies. However, the big oil companies decided that for at least three months they would carry the extra burden without passing it on in the way of increased petrol charges. Meantime the transport companies have postponed action.

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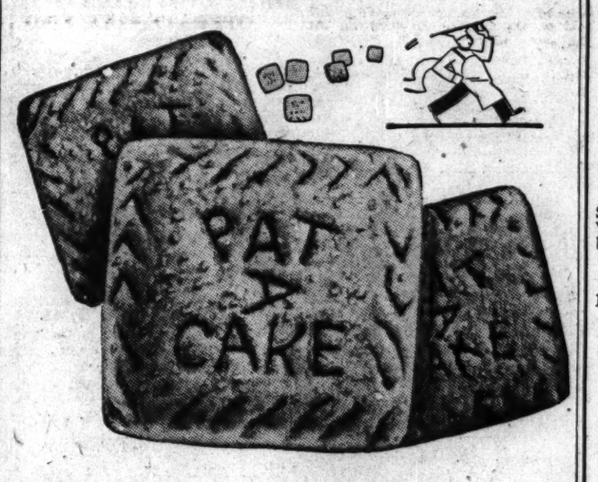

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Storm Cave

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR
In Five Parts—Part V

"WHY, we never knew this cave was here!" said Mary and Peter in wonder. "But of course we never played much among these rocks on your land," added Mary.

"It wouldn't be easy to find in any event," said Mr. Gregory. "How did you children ever find it?"

"We found it that afternoon when we were lost in the storm," explained Patty, "and Bob named it 'Storm Cave.'"

But Mrs. Gregory astonished them all by taking both children in her arms and giving them an energetic hug. "You darlings!" she cried. "All this time you've been talking about secret passages and secret cubby-holes, and here you've discovered the most precious thing of all—the cave my grandfather fixed up for himself when he was just a boy."

"Oh, was it your grandfather's?" asked Patty eagerly. "Then everything in it belongs to you now?"

The Story of "Red"

"Yes. He used to tell me about how he worked to get that rock staircase fixed so that the cave would be easy to get into, and yet wouldn't be easy to find. He didn't want the staircase to look as if it had been built. It really was partly natural, and his friends helped him add the necessary rocks in the proper fashion. I believe he used to have a door that he could put up so that he could come here in all kinds of weather. And he made the fireplace and got some of the boys to help him bring the furniture up.

"Even when he was grown up, he used to use this cave a good deal. He did some writing, you know, and he often used to come down here to think things out, or to write a little, and sometimes he'd bring his best friends here. He brought me once or twice, when I was a little girl. I often tried to find it again, when I was older and used to come here with my mother for vacations, but somehow I didn't have any landmarks and I never could locate it, and I thought perhaps it had caved in or become blocked up."

"We'd have told about it right away," said Bob, "but we thought it would be fun to explore it first. We thought perhaps there might be hidden treasure here—hidden gold," he added, half-laughing.

"I don't think this is a very good place to look for hidden gold," said Mrs. Gregory, shaking her head with a smile. "Grandfather wasn't the one to collect much of that. He was always too ready to give things away and to share with anyone who needed it, to leave very many dollars behind him."

"Did he ever have a nickname?" asked Patty, trembling with eagerness, and feeling that this lovable person her mother spoke of must be the "Dear Red" of the inscriptions.

"Why, yes, of course he did," nodded her mother. "Such a man would be sure to have 'Red' all his school and college mates called him, and the name stuck to him all his life. He did have the most gorgeous red hair, something like Patty's."

"Oh, then I think he did leave treasure behind him," cried Patty, and she flew to the cupboard, took out the books and laid them in her mother's arms.

"Some of grandfather's books!" said Mrs. Gregory. "They are treasure indeed!"

"They're presentation copies!" cried Patty, dancing up and down.

"Presentation copies?" said Mr. and Mrs. Gregory in a breath, and went closer to the table in order to examine them carefully.

"Patty's right," said Mr. Gregory, "Why, Bess, these books must be worth—"

"Enough to keep us here until you have become recognized as one of the foremost artists of the day!" cried his wife.

"And there are letters, too," put in Bob, flying to get the packet of letters.

Treasure-Trove

Mrs. Gregory examined the letters carefully. "Most of these are valuable to us only because they show what a dear grandfather really was, and how he was beloved by his friends," she said. Then, as she reached the last one, she cried suddenly, "but here is one from Longfellow and one from Emerson! Oh, it seems too bad to sell them, and yet I'm sure that is what grandfather would want us to do, under the circumstances. Wouldn't he have been pleased if he had known how valuable these books would be to us some day? He didn't realize, when he left me the cottage with all its land and everything on it, how much it would mean to us some day!"

"Then this means that you won't have to go back to the city!" cried Peter.

"You can stay here for always," said Mary joyfully.

"And maybe we can have our boat now," added Bob suddenly. "I think your grandfather would have liked us to have one, don't you, mother?"

"I shouldn't be at all surprised," said his mother, laughing.

"I'll take some of these things to the city tomorrow, and we can tell more then about their value," said Mr. Gregory, "though," he added smiling, "I think we're pretty safe in saying we can stay here as long as we like."

The family was gathered on the little porch, Mary and Peter with them, when Mr. Gregory came back from the city the next evening. "Well, the books and letters are quite as valuable as we thought," he said, smiling from one to another, "some of them even more so. We may not have to sell all of them—certainly not at present. And in a day or two or three, if the children will go down to the wharf, I think they'll find 'hidden treasure' in the shape of a boat that they may like to use for some of those trips."

The children looked at each other in delight, and he went on, "The bookman I talked to told me of a friend who is writing a sea story for boys and wants illustrations. I saw his friend and his publisher, and I had some sketches in my brief case and—in fact, I'm to illustrate that book."

"Hooray!" cried Bob, "we'll all pose for you in our new boat!"

"Robert! How splendid!" cried Mrs. Gregory. She looked at her husband with twinkling eyes as she added, "I know you'll make just as good a job of it as Bob and Patty did when they set out to find hidden treasure and found 'Storm Cave.'"

[The End]

The Track Meet

Some young athletes were having a meet,
Down under the maple tree,
And the Paper Wasp from the Daily Hay Press
Gave the following items to me:

The Katydids and the Ladybirds,
And all such dainty creatures,
In green and white, and black and red,
Were sitting in the bleachers.

The Measuring Worm came with his tape
To measure off the track;
He had Policeman Bumble Bee
To keep the children back.

A Tick was there to count the time,
And stood with watch in hand;
The Cat Bird blew his whistle shrill,
Up in the judge's stand.

Then the Tumblebugs played football
Out in the dusty road,
With umpire Mr. Blue Jay,
And coach little Tubby Toad.

The Spiders and the Centipedes
Tied in the ten-foot dash—
The judges had a hard time here
To prevent a serious clash;

Grasshopper won the high jump feats,
With neither a foul nor faulting;
And Cricket, poised on a tall grass blade,
Broke the record in pole vaulting.

A lark perched high in a cottonwood,
Cried, "What a congregation!
How would you like to challenge me
In lofty aviation!"

But the judges said, "That's all today,
You did well for beginners,"
And they gave a golden buttercup
To each of the happy winners.

EMIR F. AMMERMAN.

Learning to Be Helpful

"I don't see why I have to help with the housework?" complained Ruth. "Other little girls can play all the time."

"You can have most of your time for play, too, Ruth dear," said Mother, "but I want my little girl to grow up into a helpful woman. And the best way is to learn to be helpful while she is growing up. Put the milk bottles out now. That will save Mother a few steps."

Ruth finished her tasks without saying any more about the matter. But she still felt that it must be nice not to have to do things like rinsing milk bottles, light dusting and picking up baby's toys.

But sometime later she came home from school very happy. "Oh, Mother," she exclaimed, "what do you think? Miss Jacobson has let me take care of the milk bottles after the children have finished drinking their milk at recess. Lots of the girls asked to do it, but Miss Jacobson made me 'sponsible for everything," concluded Ruth with an important air.

"And how did Miss Jacobson happen to decide on you, Ruth?" asked Mother.

"O, she said I seemed to know so well how to do it," answered Ruth. "I tell you, Mother, I was glad that I had learned how to rinse the milk bottles at home, and how to make them shine. If I hadn't known how to do it, I guess I'd never have been appointed."

"I'm glad to hear that my little girl knows how to be helpful. I'm glad, too, that she is so happy. And I know that if she keeps right on fitting herself to be helpful to others, she will keep on being happy," said Mother.

Horse-Drawn Caravan

Collapsible Doll's House

Perfect Miniature Furniture to Delight a Small Girl's Heart

The Toymakers of Stonaford

THE garden, gay with flowers, its green lawns cut by Old World paths of crazy paving, and made musical by the ripple of the stream which runs beneath a tiny bridge, leads to the workshop, where these toys are cut out, painted, and assembled. This is the home of the toymakers of Stonaford, Cornwall, England.

Here may be found beautiful doll's houses and bungalows, made in collapsible form, so that they can be packed in a small space, or added to or made smaller in size to suit the owner's needs. Here also are strong, well-made wagons, trucks, caravans and Noah's Arks; a huge array of animals, all cut from fine woods and painted true to nature's choice of colors; and fascinating groups of birds, also faithfully copied. Animals and birds are, in the first place, designed in shape and coloring by a naturalist who is a leading master at one of England's most famous public schools, and no more enchanting or instructive groups of toys could have been devised to win the heart of the child.

Then, too, there are detachable friezes, animals with movable joints, and a large selection of strong and beautifully finished doll's house furniture, including such unusual pieces as refectory tables, tallboys, Welsh dressers, and Old World armchairs—pieces having both artistic and educational value.

And what joyful games may be enjoyed with the jungle groups of animals, the Indians (on horseback as well as afoot), the donkey-drawn "coster barrows," laden with goods, or the "three bears" group!

Miniature greenhouses are also a quaint and delightful special toy made by this guild of workers. These are furnished with miniature plants, and to the garden lover who must live in a city, as well as to the child, they are a constant source of interest and delight.

The Guild of Treasure Seekers, as these makers of beautiful toys call themselves, first consist only of Mr. Guy, Mrs. Guy, and some of their daughters, but has lately, in true guildman's fashion, taken in apprentices from the near-by village, who, like all craftworkers, appear to find constant joy in the variety and ingenuity of their tasks.

Much of the painting is now done by outside workers, many of whom would be unable to follow any more toilsome pursuit, so that the Treasure Seekers are bringing new interest to the workers as well as to the children.

The Winding Road

I like the way a country road
Goes in and out a-winding;
Around the bend, you never know
What maybe you'll be finding.

D. L.

All About the Waterspout

JACK and May with their parents, were on their way by boat to New York from New Orleans.

It was the third day out and the middle of the afternoon when most of the passengers were taking refuge from the heat in the shade of their staterooms, or dozing comfortably in the lounge.

Jack and May had investigated the ship, Louisiana, from bow to stern. They had explored the kitchen and made friends with the chef who always had a tasty surprise for them. They had gone down a steep stairway to the hold, and seen where the big wardrobe trunk had been stored away. They had watched the flying fish start up like a cloud of tiny rainbows before the prow as it plowed its way through the calm waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Yesterday they had seen a school of porpoises playing leap-frog, or at least, so said the bos'n as he pointed them out to the children. Tomorrow they were to be taken on a tour of inspection through the engine room to see what went on inside the ship and what caused that steady throb that never ceased.

But just now there was no outlet for their restless energies and they were casting about in their minds for some new amusement when an officer came strolling toward them, his eyes scanning the horizon.

The Captain

"That's the Captain," whispered Jack, gazing in awe at the big man who wore four bands of gold braid on his sleeve.

"Well, young'uns, enjoying yourselves?" boomed the Captain in his hearty way.

"Yes, Sir," answered Jack respectfully. "But we're looking for something new to do. It's too hot to play deck quoits and everyone seems to be asleep just now."

"There will be something new to watch pretty soon," said the Captain. "See those clouds gathering in the east?"

"Yes," replied the children. "What does that mean? Is a storm coming?"

"No," said the Captain, "it's something more interestinig than a storm. Do you notice how those clouds are centering in one spot?" The children nodded.

"That is a waterspout, and it's coming toward us, so we shall have a fine view of it."

"What is a waterspout?" asked May rather timidly.

"Have you ever seen a whirlwind?" asked Captain Morgan.

"Oh, yes," said May. "There are lots of whirlwinds at home in Texas, you know. In the afternoon when the breeze starts to blow, a whirlwind often comes along and blows the dust into a big twisty cloud, and sometimes, the tumbleweeds get caught and are blown right up to the top of it."

"Yes," said the ship's commander, "I remember them. I used to live in Texas, too. And this waterspout is just like one of those big whirlwinds, only instead of its being dust and tumbleweeds, it is water and fish."

"Fish!" exclaimed Jack. "How can fish be up in the sky?"

The Captain smiled. "In the same way that tumbleweeds can. You see, when the weather is extremely warm, as it is this afternoon, the power of the sun is very strong and it attracts the water and draws it up in a whirling cone or funnel, just as the breezes do the dust, and tumbleweeds. Then, with the help of a little breeze it travels along on the water. Of course, if there are any fish swimming near the surface they are swept up to the sky with the water."

"Oh, I see! Then they really are flying fish, aren't they?" laughed Jack.

Raining Fish

"Yes, but I'm afraid the fish don't enjoy flying, in that form, and later they fall to earth with the rain. Not many fish are caught unawares, however, for if they notice any disturbance in the sea they swim into deep water and stay there until the storm is over. Sometimes if the waterspout is near land the clouds drift miles inland before they rain, and of course, if anyone sees a fish falling from the sky he is very much surprised and probably thinks that some miracle is taking place."

While the three talked, the sky rapidly clouded with the suddenness of all tropical rain storms, and the funnel-shaped twist of water could be distinctly seen from the ship's deck. It was very narrow at the base, and gradually widened until it met the clouds above.

"It's coming right this way!" exclaimed Jack, excitedly. "Won't it hit the boat?"

"Oh, no," assured the Captain. "As a rule, they don't last long, and if it comes too close for comfort we will break it. The vibration from a shot or any loud report will soon put it to a finish."

"But Captain Morgan, what would happen if the spout did hit the boat? Would we be sucked up into the clouds, too?"

"Indeed, no. We would probably get a great sousing though, as there are tons of water in one of those big spouts, but it wouldn't have the power to lift a ship, so you needn't worry about that. Probably it will change its course before reaching us anyway." And with a reassuring smile the Captain left them to make certain that everything was ship-shape for the oncoming deluge.

Jack and May watched the waterspout draw steadily nearer, and their eyes grew big with wonder as they saw the water, with a twisting motion, wind its way up the cone, where it lost itself in a cloud that every minute grew larger.

On deck, adults who had overcome their drowsiness were beginning to appear, and were tremendously interested in such an unusual spectacle as a waterspout. Jack and May, proudly relating all that Captain Morgan had told them, soon attracted a group who were most eager to learn about the strange sight.

A Salt Water Shower

Against the dense black clouds in the east, the west shone bright with dazzling sunshine, and the waterspout, catching the rays of sunlight, sparkled in reflected brilliance, shedding millions of diamondlike drops, from its spiral column. It was about a quarter of a mile now from the Louisiana and the passengers could hear the faint swishing of water as it was whisked skyward.

"We are going to break it," announced Captain Morgan, appearing on deck. "Then just watch it rain!"

Suddenly there was a blast from the ship's fog horn. "Look!" shouted Jack. And while they watched, the huge waterspout wavered, bent, thinned at its base, then finally separated. The bottom part dropped back into the sea, while the top joined the clouds only to come down in the form of rain.

"Hurray!" cheered the crowd as they watched the wonderful sight dissolve and the rain descend in a gray sheet. Then they quickly ran for shelter from the pelting drops.

"Wasn't that exciting?" gasped May, scrambling into a doorway.

"I'll say so," agreed Jack. "Wow! A big drop went down my neck then. Why, it's actually raining salt water!"

"Is it really?" Then May proceeded to prove her brother's statement by sticking out her head and catching a drop on her tongue. "I wonder if it's raining fishes, too?"

Dickie, the Cardinal

One day a lady offered me a bird. She intended to travel, and she could not take him with her. She wanted me to have him, knowing that I had had this species of bird in earlier days, and would understand how to care for him.

Dickie was a cardinal, and had beautiful bright red feathers, a bright pink beak surrounded with black whiskers, black expressive eyes and a crest. I could not resist taking him and he became my companion for 11 years.

Dickie had shared a home with other birds of different kinds, and when he was placed in a large cage by himself was not quite sure that he liked his new home and friend, and held aloof for a few days.

Gradually gaining confidence, he began to make himself agreeable by cracking seeds and feeding them to me, and in a very short time we became pals.

The cage had been placed near a window where I studied and worked, and at intervals when Dickie thought I was hungry, or it may have been his method of attracting my attention, he would crack seeds and call me to eat them. Always, the first bite of especially liked morsels would be offered to me before he would eat any of it.

One day a strange lady called at my home and selected the chair near Dickie's cage, that I always used. No, indeed, he emphatically refused to allow her to occupy that chair. Neither could anyone outside of the family touch an article in that room without a decided protest from Dickie.

If he saw me preparing to go out, he would hurry to get me something to eat to coax me to remain at home. When I was out of sight he would call and whistle until my return, then he would make the most extraordinary demonstrations of pleasure, and feed me—thinking I had been lost, I suppose. No matter how late at night it was, he would go through the same performance.

If I were invited to go on a visit, Dickie was always included. It made no difference how we traveled, he was never afraid of anything, if he could only keep me in sight, but let me disappear for a moment, and he would give such decided commands for my return that everybody within hearing distance turned to see what had happened.

The cardinal is a very affectionate, companionable pet, returning in his little way the love and care of the one who owns him, and that one may do anything with him, but he will not easily make friends with anyone else.

M. M. S.

The Mail Bag

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Snubs:

My mistress always reads you to me. I think you are very interesting and wish you were in the paper every day.

I am a little cocker Spaniel and I am just like my name, "Tiny." I have long floppy ears which drag on the floor whenever I put my nose down. Like you I have a stub tail too, and sometimes I have to wiggle it a great deal to get what I want.

When my mistress sees the postman coming she says "Now Tiny, go and get the mail," and I'm out of the house in a flash.

My mistress usually takes me with her, but once when she shut me in the house while she enjoyed herself at the theater, I didn't like it very well, but it was all right when she told me they wouldn't let me in anyway.

Here comes the mistress now and if she finds me upon her writing table—well I don't know what will happen!

I hope you have some more adventures, Snubs. Barkingly,

Tiny.

Salem, Oregon

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag. I certainly enjoy reading the Monitor. It helps me very much in my school work, especially the articles on history, Curent Events and One Minute Biographies. I love Waddles, Snubs and the dear little Cheerups, for they all teach us lessons.

Part of my vacation this summer I have spent in making miniature houses, gardens and parks. In making my house I take a pasteboard box and cover it with typewriter paper; then I make windows, a door and a chimney on the roof. I cut the back open and put little curtains in the windows. Then I make a little mud and rock fence around my yard-to-be. Moss makes about the nicest kind of a lawn. To make my yard attractive I have rockeries and ponds (glass makes a good pond). I also make little hammocks and pillows, little pasteboard benches and lawn swings. Then, when I have finished my yard, I have my dolls play in it.

A few weeks ago we went to Mount Rainier National Park, Washington. There was a road that went to a place called Paradise Valley. The whole valley was covered with grass so that it looked just like a big lawn. Most of the trees in this valley were slender pine trees which were very beautiful. When it snows here in winter all sorts of pretty flowers grow up through the snow. This sight is so beautiful that they called it Paradise Valley.

There were several places where the road crossed little waterfalls, over attractive stone bridges. There is a place where the road makes a long turn from one mountain to another and right at the turn the road crosses a small fall of the Nisqually River. The bed of this river is in the Nisqually glacier, which isn't very far from the road. I didn't see very much of Mount Rainier because there was a cloud over it.

Love to the Editor and the Mail Baggers.

Doris A.

[Thank you for telling us about how you make your miniature houses and gardens, Doris.—Ed.]

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:

I am a daily reader of The Christian Science Monitor. Every day when my sister comes home from work she gives it to me. I have a canary bird that I named Happy because he sings all day and makes everybody around him happy. I am 11 years old and am a Girl Scout. We have such fun in the Scouts that I wish almost everybody was a Scout.

I should like to receive some letters, and promise to answer them as soon as possible. In my last letter I wrote about my garden and you asked me how it was. Well, I must say it is doing fine!

I enjoy reading the "Diary of Snubs, Our Dog," the "Happy Hollisters," and "Milly-Molly-Mandy." I have many nice story books and am willing to lend or exchange books with any girl if it is possible to do so. Some day Happy is going to write a letter. Well, good-by, dear Editor. Lots of love to all the Mail Baggers.

Marjorie Y.

[We shall enjoy hearing from Happy, Marjorie, and we are glad to know that the garden is doing so well.—Ed.]

London, England

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag. The last time I wrote was a long time ago. My mother has had a lot of poems in the Monitor, so I have written one especially for it. Here it is:

SQUIRRELS

Squirrels, you are always very happy,
As you scamper through the boughs and gather nuts.
The way you acrobat is very snappy
While you scatter many leaves like little smuts.

When the warmer summer days are near expiring,
And the snowy winter days are drawing near,
You are always gathering stores and never tiring.
Squirrels, I admire you. Persevere.

A short while ago I went with another boy for a lovely trip down the river Thames. We went through the famous Tower Bridge, and there was great excitement when it was raised to allow our boat to pass through. A large number of buoys all down the Thames were twinkling their lights as we passed them. The buoys are kept alight day and night, that is why they were twinkling in the day time. When we were farther out at sea, we saw the Goodwin Sands at low tide. It was a fine sight to see these long stretches of sand with sea all around them. I have been told that the crew of the North Goodwin Lightship play cricket on the sands when it is low tide.

Brenin W.

[Thank you for the little verse, Brenin.—Ed.]

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag.

I was born in Pietermaritzburg twelve years ago. I have not traveled much, so I would like to hear about other countries. I would like to correspond with someone in America.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School weekly.

My favorite game is cricket, but I like all kinds of sport. I have a bicycle and enjoy going for rides. I am very happy at school; in fact, I enjoy school as much as holidays in a way. I love reading the Monitor, and I like the Educational and Young Folks' pages best.

Douglas R.

Redditch, Worcester, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like school very much and I shall be glad when the holidays are over. I am 11 years of age, and I should like to correspond with someone my age in New York. I will answer any letters that are sent to me straight away. I have a tortoise for a pet and he eats lettuce leaves.

I am interested in the Monitor and I like the Children's Page. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

With good wishes from,

Betty C.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Block Puzzle

BARBARA·H·BROWN

If You Place the Eight Loose Blocks in Their Correct Order as Shown at the Bottom, Starting With the Block Indicated, the Letters Will Spell an Old Rhyme.

Musical Lizards

Do you know that lizards are musical? You try sometime and see how close you can get to one, while you are humming a tune.

One night, while sitting all alone close to a table, a lizard came along. I put my hand out and began to sing softly. He came closer and closer, until he was right on my shoulder; but then I was so surprised I forgot to sing. He suddenly realized he was far from home, scrambled quickly off my shoulder and in a few minutes was gone.

I looked for him the next night, but he never returned.

H. M.

October Song

Oh the flame and the crimson
The russet and the brown
Of the merry leaves dancing
A-down, down, down.

Oh the ripple and the sparkle
Oh the river swirling by,
And the sea-birds winging
On high, high, high!

Oh the green and the gold
And the blue sky above,
And the sweet wind singing
Of love, love, love!

M. E. WILSON.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Dog Show puzzle published Oct. 6:

1. Pug. 2. Setter. 3. Pointer. 4. Chow-chow. 5. St. Bernard. 6. Toy (poodle). 7. Whippet. 8. Bull (dog).

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THE HOME FORUM

On the Two-Sidedness of Gates

THERE is a deep difference between swinging on gates and writing on them. One is an unmixed pleasure, idle, carefree, aimless: the other difficult, painstaking and pragmatical. I do not mean by this that delicious June-afternoon-to-evening-when-it-begins-to-get-dusk operation of sitting astride the top rail of a hayfield gate with one's back propped against the gate post, notebook opened on the wood before one, and pencil raised delicately in the air waiting for that light breeze of inspiration which fortunately never comes, for it would involve the arduous task of bending forward and racking the unwilling wits to hew out words to express it, while the soft haze of the summer evening, the far lowing of byring cows and the sweet rich smells of the hay go by untaken. I refer to that (yet perhaps not altogether thankless) operation of writing about them.

"Much might be said on both sides"—as good old Sir Roger summed up when invoked to settle a dispute between his friend Will Wimble and Tom Touchy. And the same could well be written of gates. Not that the saying does not incline to the "shout and you listen" type—as many a flushed and breathless schoolboy will tell you, who has indulged in such a conversation with a justly irate farmer or less justly irate bull calf.

But this article was not designed to concern itself with conversation over or through gates: its purpose is to say something on or about gates. And the same is still true of gates: "much might be said on both sides." For, like mountains, cakes, tables, questions and other obstacles, gates have two sides,—an inner and an outer, a home side and what, for want of a better adjective, I might call an "abroad" one. And, like all "abroadnesses," it differs wholly with different people. It seems incongruous to Englishmen to hear London spoken of as a foreign city and "abroad"; odder for Americans to hear the same of Boston or New York—probably because of the more continental nature of their home.

Not that home (in the most limited sense of the word) may not, for a while, be abroad. Mr. Chesterton, if I remember rightly, has written of the man who completely encircled the globe in order to find his own home—and then entered it by an attic and burgled it. But that we cannot, or will not, all do—yet. To us home is home, and other people's houses, or flats, or rooms, are, in a sense, abroad.

But this with gates is, as I say, a relative matter. What is the home side of a gate to me may be the abroad side to you, until you are invited in; and, if you stay chatting long enough with me over it, I can assure you you will be invited in—that is, if you have passed a complimentary remark about my dahlias.

That is the first oddity of gates, their inside-out-ness. If you wait long enough (and are complimentary about the dahlias on the other side of them), they get blown inside out by the word of welcome: "abroad" becomes "home," and "home" becomes—well, that depends on yourself; for there is no reason why both sides should not be home sides. For that is the second oddity of gates, that both sides can be home sides, that two things which are unlike can yet be the same thing.

For the two sides of a gate are, essentially and fundamentally, unlike. Sometimes they are painted different colors to emphasize this unlikeness. A front garden gate painted to match the tones of the pillar-box and the petrol station opposite might not, if the same colors were used on the inside, harmonize so restfully with the more delicate hues of the forget-me-not. Again, a meadow gate painted to please the waywardness of a flock of ducks might not, on the other side, fit in with the wistfulness of a Jersey cow.

But the best gates are not painted—or rather, the best horizontal gates. For gates, like men, are of two kinds; and in the case of gates these kinds are the horizontal and the vertical. The horizontal are those long, lounging gates that divide cornfields or meadows, or close the mouth of a lilac- and laurel-skirted drive: the vertical are those prim but upright wickets that shut off the clatter of the pavement from the privacy of select seclusion.

Horizontal gates, I say, should not be painted. For one thing they are the gates you swing on and, unless the paint is a good hard paint, it gets sticky and comes off on the warm hand. For another thing cows prefer the naked wood to rub on. And there are lots of other things, if I could remember them. I have heard it suggested (by supporters of the painted gate, by way of compromise) that one side be painted and the other not. I put this before a farmer once; but his reply set it out of court at once. The difficulty of choosing which side should have the honor of remaining unpainted would be so tremendous that the decision would exhaust his energy before ever he put a finger to the brush.

So you see there are all sorts of difficulties connected with gates that we idle swingers on them never dream of.

But to return to this "two-sidedness" of gates. Have you ever noticed how completely different not only a gate but its whole setting and surrounding look when you have gone through it? As you approach it, through the wet delight of raindropt hay, you see its homely bars and firm slanting diagonal standing out a little grayly against a wall of dark poplars that stretch, all across your front, shutting off your whole future with a green boundary and confining you to the sweet deliciousness of the moment. Yet, for all its sweetness, shutting you out from something. And you wonder what it is that is being kept from you: is it perfect liberty? Is it another bounded field? Is it a view of wonderful wide savor? Or is it a little muddy winding lane, rich with the great tracks of haycarts and loud with the twitter of the less important small birds?

Whatever your fancy has pictured, the moment you have heard the gate rap to and jingled the chain over the rusty nail, it is sure to be quite different. The thick hawthorn hedge that barred your exit before is now a winding river of bramble blossom crawling aimlessly toward you down the green slope of an English hill; the forbidding poplars are silver ladies, graceful, sedate.

Even the old gate itself, the mute and innocent cause of all this commotion and metamorphosis, has changed. For one thing the shape is different: the diagonal goes the other way, and the hinge is on the other end. There is grass, or a company of docks, growing up it, or there is not. There is coarse hair on the top rail where the horses have rubbed their chins from the other side, or there are tufts of gray wool where the sheep have rubbed on this. There is—but what might not be on an honest old wooden gate, from the wild gold of lichen or the emerald of small moss to the detestable hostility of barbed wire?

There is, finally (for even an essay must have an end), a difference between going through a gate and climbing over one, more than the mere differentia of motion. Going through a gate may be a journey, even an exploration: going over is an adventure. It is the same difference that exists between sailing round the globe in the comfort and cabins of a Graf Zeppelin and winging lonelily over the Atlantic or across continents to Australia with Lindbergh or Miss Amy Johnson. For going over a gate is essentially a lonely adventure; only one can do it at a time.

And, apart from the exploratory pleasure, there is what I might call sheer "portal" or "gate pleasure" in going over one. Why, I have seen, in the old music hall, a vast stage, empty and garnished, upon which enters a little lonely man, carrying a gate. He sets it down before him, tries it, finds it locked, hunts for his key, looks all round for other ways to cross the vast obstacle his imagination has raised before him; then, with a furtive look in each quarter of the compass, he climbs over it. After which joyous operation, with a bland smile, he takes his gate and carries it off—to the huge delight of two thousand breathless spectators!

A. A. Le M. S.

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Mountain Torrent. From a Color Print by Walter J. Phillips.

THIS print transports the beholder to some wild, out-of-the-way region of Canada, which has made a strong impression upon the artist. Walter J. Phillips has set himself an ambitious and, from the point of execution, an extremely difficult and complicated task, which has been accomplished with much technical brilliance.

In the original painting there are many beautiful tints and hues in the rocks which defy description, and which give the weatherbeaten, rain-soaked and sun-baked surface an astounding force, while the high receding mountains—

Mountains on whose barren breast
The laboring clouds do often rest

with their patches of snow, mist and distance have mellowed and toned down the different tints into darker and more bluish harmonies.

Making its way through these wild and rugged surroundings, the mountain torrent flings itself recklessly over a steep precipice, and one can almost hear the rushing, turbulent stream. The impression of water has been conveyed to the print with an unfailing skill, although a mountain torrent is a motif which has baffled more than one of this artist's colleagues.

Right Action

An action is the perfection and publication of thought. A right action seems to fill the eye, and to be related to all nature. The wise man, in doing one thing, does all, or, in the one thing he does rightly, he sees the likeness of all which is done rightly.—EMERSON, in "Discipline."

Mountain Inn

Rooted in the mountainside
Like a sturdy, rock-bound plant,
All of timber, dusky brown,
On the slope you cling aslant.

Sharply lined against the sky,
Turning back the storms that wreak,
Sheer above you, bare and strong,
Towers, grim, one mighty Peak.

Here and there, beside the brook,
Glows a gentian, ocean-blue,
And above her, Golden Rod,
Plumed and slim, of shining hue.

Now I turn from widening sky,
Light and wind, and song of bird;
Entering soft your stillness dim,
Where the cricket-chirp is heard.

Aspen branches by the hearth,
Golden circles, bright and clear,
Fairy whisperers of the wood,
Hold the glow of yesteryear.

Heedless of our eager eyes,
Tiny, scampering chipmunk feet,
Hither, thither, in some lair,
Slyly winter hoards secrete.

Pines that faced the tearing winds,
Stark along the icy height,
Gently yield their fallen limbs,
Speaking now in firelight.

So, across the vanished years,
City glare and traffic din,
Resting low beside the Peak,
I can see you, dear brown Inn.

VIOLET KER SEYMER.

About Dragons

They are very pleasant fellows when you know them. The cave-dwellers knew them well and called them Sterodactyl. Perhaps some prehistoric artist caught them with his stony pencil and fixed them in the rock forever, as they flew around beating their great wings. Someone may have seen these likenesses of the gorgeous beasts and thought them splendid—for the dragon if not useful, is distinctly ornamental—and it is something even to be that! Their portraits seem to be everywhere. In the days of chivalry they were the symbol of sovereignty. They were blazoned on King Arthur's banner and became the crest of knights and nobles. The Saxons took them for their standard and the sign of the dragon stood with them for watchfulness and strength. Men carved the splendid creatures on their fireplaces and embroidered them on their coats, and the dragon became famous in the land. Nor was the dragon only on the earth, for its great form shines down from the skies, as it had done for unnumbered ages before it was so named by the men of old.

The Chinese say that an eclipse is caused by the dragon sweeping across the heavens and swallowing up the sun, and does not the dragon gleam and glow in the rich embroideries of China? From China to Japan is not far. Here is the paradise of dragons! For from here comes the story of the aspiring carp, illustrated by every artist, read by every Japanese. It is the tale of the faithful fish, ever swimming up, up, up the waterfall. It is an illustration of high endeavor and persistence for ever working upward. The reward that comes to the carp, the prize of his overcoming and his courage, is to the Japanese the greatest gift that could be given, the expression of the best. He turns into a dragon.

Picking Your Own Apples

Then come the golden days of early fall when the sun beats persistently upon the trees and faint traces of color begin to show in the fruit. The cool nights make them glisten in the morning sun. It is during these nights that the signal is given. In the silent hours, from my outdoor bedroom I hear a soft stirring in the leaves and a quick thud upon the grass. I know an apple has fallen. As I lie and look up once more at the silent stars, I wonder what law governs it all. What inherent weakness led this one to fall and not another? Probably it is all very simple if one but knew. At any rate, this is the first signal, and I determine to be prepared. We must wait for a couple of clear dry days with bright sun and gentle breeze. Such days come, and the moment is appointed. . . .

When the day comes we wait for the dew to dry and then with ladders and baskets we go aloft. It is a "hand-picked" crop. Each golden treasure is loosened from its hold by a gentle twisting pull and placed in our baskets. We descend and in a shady spot we find the ground covered with great cloths; on these we put our apples. Gently they are lifted and plied. . . .

As we mount higher the excitement increases. Only the youngest, lightest, and most agile of us essays the highest branches. As the fruit thins a chorus of encouragement is shouted. The ultimate apple is a thrilling quest. Often the last ones are so high that the picker, a long pole with a wire basket on the end, is passed up to the one aloft and they are secured and dropped into waiting hands below.

Now great heaps of gold and crimson circle the trunks of the trees. We allow them to lie a day or two, bathed in sunlight by day and covered by night to keep them dry. Then comes the packing. We sit in a circle around the heaps and pick the fruit over. . . . We are all armed with clean rags, and each "dish apple" is thoroughly dried before being packed for the winter. A few of what are known as "Christmas apples" are wrapped in paper and laid on shelves in the fruit cellar. These will fill Christmas baskets in the holiday season and find their way into the homes of people who do not know what they miss in having no apples of their own to pick. . . .

When the last apple is stored and the trampled places about the trees are raked and smoothed, the year has brought us one of its great pleasures. We count our barrels, one better than the year before, and are content. The apple crop is in. Another mysterious cycle of growth has been completed. Once more the odor of firm fruit, cleanly stored, greets our nostrils. Once more we make frequent visits to the store to be sure that all is right. Once more the fruit of the earth is ours.—From "Puttering Around," by MACGREGOR JENKINS.

Gozarse en Dios

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

MUCHOS de entre nosotros han aprendido en su niñez las palabras de un catecismo que declaraba que el propósito principal del hombre es de glorificar a Dios y de gozarse en El sempiternamente. Pero cuando más tarde los problemas de la experiencia humana se presentaron, el pensamiento de gozarse en Dios parecía muy lejos de los asuntos de la vida diaria. Tal vez uno puede haber pensado que era posible glorificar a Dios en varias maneras, pero como uno podía gozarse en El no parecía evidente.

Para muchos el pensamiento de religión tal vez ha traído una idea de supresión y restricción, mientras que la práctica de religión verdadera, tal como Jesús la enseñaba, resulta en el desarrollo de belleza y libertad espirituales; porque ¿no dijo de su misión: "Yo he venido para que tengan vida, y para que la tengan en abundancia"? (según la versión castellana de Cipriano de Valera.) Por cierto que Jesús era profundamente gozoso. En donde quiera que la gente le recibía con alegría, los enfermos fueron curados, los tristes consolados y los pecadores libertados de su esclavitud. ¿Podía haber habido un gozo mayor que este?

El cristianismo verdadero es gozoso porque es libertador. Confianza absoluta en la omnipresencia del Amor divino liberta el pensamiento de ansiedad, preocupación y temor. Se cuenta que cuando San Pablo y Silas fueron echados en la cárcel, oraban y cantaban himnos a Dios, y que entonces las puertas de su cárcel se les abrieron y que se encontraron en libertad. No dejaron de gozarse en Dios por estar en la cárcel y en peligro, sino continuaron declarando y gozándose en Su presencia y poder. Entonces encontraron que las puertas de su prision se les abrieron y salieron ilesos.

Para gozarse en Dios es necesario entenderle. El autor de la epistola a los Hebreos dice: "Porque es menester que el que á Dios se allega, crea que le hay, y que es galardonador de los que le buscan." En la página 140 de "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy define a Dios de la manera siguiente: "El Dios de la Ciencia Cristiana es el Amor divino, eterno e universal, que no cambia ni causa mal, enfermedad o muerte"; y hay muchos miles de personas a quienes esta revelación de Dios como Amor ha traido una idea renovada de vida y felicidad. En vez de estar temerosos, enfermos o infelices, están disfrutando de salud, esperanza y libertad. Están gozándose en Dios porque, día por día, están aprendiendo a conocerle mejor, venciendo todo lo que no sea parecido a El.

Uno que ha sufrido de desórden, negligencia y dejadez, disfrutará de la hermosura del orden en la medida que corrija tales malas costumbres por la comprensión de que Dios es un Dios de ley y orden y que Su creación, el hombre, refleja estas cualidades espirituales. Uno que ha estado en esclavitud a la intemperancia o inmoralidad y que ha obtenido su libertad por el entendimiento correcto de Dios, encontrará que ama y se goza en pureza y buena vida. A él se le revela la alegría que Isaías debe de haber experimentado cuando declaró: "Tus ojos verán al Rey en su hermosura; verán la tierra que está lejos." A medida que uno progresa en este entendimiento más elevado de la naturaleza verdadera de Dios y del hombre entra en un mundo nuevo, en donde el propósito de Dios para con sus hijos se revela más de día en día.

Mrs. Eddy escribe en su libro "No and Yes" (pág. 35), "Cuando la lucha humana termina y los mortales ceden dulcemente al propósito del Amor divino no habrá enfermedad, pena, pecado y muerte". Esto se prueba hoy día cuando discordias de toda clase son vencidas por la verdad, revelada por la Ciencia Cristiana, de que el propósito de Dios para el hombre es abundancia de salud y fortaleza, felicidad y prosperidad. El comprender de esta herencia significa el vencer de todo lo que quisiera interponerse a una reflexión verdadera de Dios, el abandonar de pecados y ambiciones egoístas que resultan de la creencia en una identidad aparte de Dios. El propósito de Dios para el hombre es que éste debía de manifestar todo lo que pertenece a Su imagen y semejanza.

En cuanto cedamos a la voluntad de Dios para con Sus hijos, nos libraremos tanto de la conmiseración, la ignorancia como de la condenación propias y no temeremos jamás que no podemos gozarnos en El. Aprenderemos a orar como lo hizo el Salmista, "Y sea la luz de Jehová nuestro Dios sobre nosotros", y sabremos que la hermosura espiritual y la rectitud pertenecen a todos. En cuanto aprendemos a reclamar esta alegría y hermosura para nosotros, descartaremos para siempre los conceptos antiguos del yo que han impedido nuestro progreso y entraremos en el gozo de conocer y amar a Dios.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

American Library Ideas

The early libraries were collections of books, just as a museum is a collection of pictures, stuffed animals or fossils. They were primarily safe places where books could be preserved and only incidentally places where books could be used. The twentieth-century library in America is no longer a museum. It is less and less important as a place where books are preserved, and more and more important as a place where they are used, worn out, and replaced. Let us trace the growth of this idea in America.

It is recalled that Captain Myles Standish found time to read, for he had a private library of some fifty volumes. Elder William Brewster, one of the early settlers of Plymouth, is said to have had a large library for his time—larger, no doubt, than the worthy captain's. Captain Robert Keayne established what seems to have been a public library in the Boston Town House in 1653. The Reverend John Harvard had already immortalized his name, in 1638, only eighteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims and only eight years after the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, by presenting his personal library to the infant university at Cambridge. This was not, of course, a public library. It was part of an institution which was intended to keep up the supply of reverend gentlemen after John Harvard and his contemporaries had passed on.

But it was the Reverend Doctor Thomas Bray, founder of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, who did most to promote bookishness in the Colonies in those rough days. Dr. Bray conceived the idea of distributing godly and improving books among the settlers. "To Maryland alone," says Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick in "The American Public Library," "Dr. Bray sent thirty parish libraries, embracing two thousand five hundred and forty-five books." . . .

About a generation after Bray began his labors in America, Benjamin Franklin made an effort to start a rather different sort of library in Philadelphia. After a year this library failed and the books were distributed among the members. Not at all discouraged, Franklin founded, in 1731 or 1732, the Philadelphia Library Company. . . .

Early in the century there was an increase in the interest in books. Between 1800 and 1825, one hundred and seventy-nine libraries of all kinds are said to have been established. These included the mercantile libraries of New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, a type which spread and has survived to the present day.—R. L. DUFFUS, in "Books, Their Place in a Democracy."

Waterfall in New Jersey

Enshrined in green, pine-storied walls,
From the high cliff a stream of sheerest white
In a blue basin falls.

On a sharp rock, earthbarren, gray,
A tall, lone pine is clutched, uplifted to
The rainbow on the spray

That carries its iridescent showers
In the deep grottoes of the sheltering trees
To ferns and fragrant flowers.

The hushed silence enfolds with loving wing
The melodies of rushing water
Which in the silence sing!

R. HEDWIG ZAHLER.

Bosnia the Fantastic

The road zigzagged up the mountain-side like a stroke of pale lightning. . . .

The forest was beech, studded with oak, very beautiful and utterly wild. I have seen its counterpart in New York State and British Columbia, and was wondering how unforeign it seemed, how much it resembled American woods in the fall, with the leaves turning color, when we shot over a ridge into a clearing. At the far side was another sheer wall of mountain, jagged cliffs on its ridge, cloaked in almost a black-green forest of spruce. And against this cold northern background I faced the yellow logs of a cluster of high-roofed Bosnian huts, a woman in scarlet bloomers,—who hurriedly dropped her black mask,—and two men in white with red sashes and fez, chopping wood. A girl crawled out of the roof of the house nearest me with an armful of hay. She turned her head so that I might not see her face.

Imagine Turkish villages in the Rockies, or in the high uplands of Switzerland; windswept plateaus, where, through the clouds, one gets glimpses of vast depths of valley, the tips of towering spruce, cows, with bells, browsing among the autumn crocuses; little sharp-roofed chalets! Picture minarets on the sky-line of the Catskills! Let the cold, swift wind of north-land fan your cheeks, and then see, coming down the trail, a packtrain of dwarf mountain horses, golden corn in their panniers, and a little baggy-bloomered Turk at their head. This is Bosnia, a country as complex and confused as is this description, a land of Orient and Occident, where blue-eyed girls stain their hands red with henna, where minarets are often made of pine slats, and the cross meets the crescent in the depths of silent pine forests. . . .

A strange, beautiful, fantastic country,—the past projected into the present,—where the Romans left old forts and stone bridges (like the beautiful arch over the Narenta at Motar), where the Austrians brought a culture . . . and good roads, and the inefaceable Turk left his imprint on everything.

The peasants live in the poljat, fields, between the clefts of high mountains, altogether outside the age of machinery. We dropped down through the forests, where the air was cold and damp, into one of these sunlit, broad valleys,—probably the dead bed of a lake. Cattle, sheep, and goats browsed on the short mountain grass. Woman shepherds were spinning wool on hand distaffs, swinging the thread on plummets. Men in white were driving horses around a gold disk of wheat—winnowing it with wooden pitchforks and shovels in the fresh morning air.

Inside one of their primitive log huts, we saw mounds of fresh, fluffy wool, the women carding it with rude combs. They had a stone stove going at full blast to dry the white, snow-like hair. The smoke curled out through a niche in the roof. Farther on we saw tiny water mills, like toy music-boxes over the singing, green, mountain streams.—NEVILLE FARSON, in "Sailing Across Europe."

Enjoying God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY of us were taught in childhood the words of a catechism which states that the chief end of man is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever. But when, in later years, the problems of human experience presented themselves, the thought of enjoying God seemed very far removed from the affairs of daily life. One may, perhaps, have thought that it was possible to glorify Him in various ways, but how to enjoy doing so was not apparent.

To some the thought of religion may have brought a sense of suppression and restraint, whereas the practice of true religion, such as Jesus taught, results in the unfolding of spiritual beauty and freedom; for did he not say of his mission, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly"? Jesus was surely profoundly joyous. Wherever the people received him gladly, the sick were healed, the sorrowing were comforted, and the sinner was loosed from his bondage. Could there have been a greater joy than that?

Real Christianity is joyful because it liberates. The sense of absolute trust in the omnipresence of divine Love sets thought free from anxiety, worry, and fear. It is related that when Paul and Silas were cast into prison, they prayed and sang praises unto God, and that the doors of their prison house were opened and they were made free. They did not cease to enjoy God because they were imprisoned and in danger, but kept on declaring and enjoying His presence and power. Then they found their prison doors opened to them and walked forth unharmed.

In order to enjoy God it is necessary to understand Him. The writer of Hebrews says, "For he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." On page 140 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy defines God as follows: "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death;" and there are many thousands to whom this revelation of God as Love has brought a renewed sense of life and happiness. Instead of being fearful, sick, and unhappy, they are rejoicing in health, hope, and freedom. They are enjoying God because day by day they are learning to know Him better through the overcoming of all that is unlike Him.

One who has suffered from disorder, carelessness, and untidiness will enjoy the beauty of order as he corrects such bad habits through the knowledge that God is a God of law and order, and that His creation, man, reflects these spiritual qualities. One who has been in bondage to intemperance or immorality, and who has obtained his freedom through a right understanding of God, will find that he loves and enjoys purity and right living. To him is revealed the joy which Isaiah must have experienced when he declared, "Thine eyes shall see the king in his beauty: they shall behold the land that is very far off." As one advances in this higher understanding of the true nature of God and man, he enters into a new world where God's purpose for His children is unfolded day by day.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 35), "When human struggles cease, and mortals yield lovingly to the purpose of divine Love, there will be no more sickness, sorrow, sin, and death." This is being proved today where discords of every kind are being overcome through the truth revealed by Christian Science that God's purpose for man is an abundance of health and strength, happiness and prosperity. To realize this heritage means the overcoming of all that would interfere with the true reflection of God, the surrender of selfish sins and ambitions, resulting from the belief of a selfhood apart from God. God's purpose for man is that he should manifest all that belongs to His image and likeness.

As we yield to God's will for His children we shall rid ourselves of selfpity, self-ignorance, self-condemnation, and shall never be afraid that we cannot enjoy Him. We shall learn to pray as did the Psalmist, "Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us," and shall know that spiritual beauty and righteousness belong to all. As we learn to claim this joy and beauty for our own, we shall cast away forever the old concepts of self which have impeded our progress, and enter into the joy of knowing and loving God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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Queen of the Valley

Thou art beautiful, queen of the valley;
Thy walls, like silver, sparkle to the sun;
Melodious wave thy groves, thy garden-sweets enrich the pleasant air,
Upon the lake lie the long shadows of thy towers,
And high in heaven thy temple pyramids arise!
Long may'st thou flourish in thy beauty,
Long prosper beneath the righteous conqueror,
Who conquers to redeem.
Long years of peace and happiness await thy lord and thee,
Queen of the valley.

SOUTHEY. Poems.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

EASY CONTESTS MOSTLY ENDED

Featured Eastern Elevens to Play Each Other—Big Teams Lose

Most of the major football teams of the East climaxed their "warming-up sessions" successfully the past week-end. Intermingled with these, however, were three conflicts involving eastern teams that resulted in early defeats being recorded. The coming week-end schedules a list of eastern gridiron games that should be of interest even to the mildest of football fans. The results, too, will mean much toward advancing or retarding the aspiring elevens for the eastern supremacy.

There will not be many teams unscored upon this season and very few undefeated according to the present indications. Offenses seemingly have been stressed to the point where defensive football has been neglected. Varied forms of the "Rockne" and "Warner" systems have swept the eastern gridirons and scores have soared. The time is at hand when the best of these eastern teams clash and the process of elimination for the "mythical" championship starts.

Two intersectional contests and one upset recorded defeats against early-season eastern favorites. The United States Naval Academy and Yale bowed in defeat to Notre Dame and Georgia respectively, in the intersectional affairs, while Princeton found Brown too difficult and lost to the Providence representatives. The Middies' defeat was by a score of 26 to 2 and was not entirely unexpected. It was their second game, against an opponent that features great football teams year after year, and coached by Knute Rockne, himself.

Defeats Hard to Accept

The defeat of Yale and Princeton, however, were doubly hard for the followers of each to accept, because in each instance it happened to be the second successive year that Georgia and Brown have triumphed over them. The Yale-Georgia score favored the southerners, 18 to 14, in a spectacular contest replete with brilliant runs and too numerous fumbles. The invaders from the South won in the closing two minutes of play. Brown's victory was really more decisive than the score of 7 to 0 indicated. The Rhode Islanders were apparently on their way to other scores when fumbles intervened, rather than the Tigers. Princeton had gained recognition by turning back Amherst the previous week, 23 to 0, when the latter had pre-game prospects of winning.

Brown and Yale to Meet

Harvard and the United States Military Academy, who are to meet at the stadium this week, easily triumphed over weaker opponents, Harvard defeating Springfield, 27 to 0, while the Army beat Swarthmore, 39 to 0. Of the two victories, Harvard probably had the stronger opposition and won with improved play over that of its opening encounters, in spite of the absence of several stars.

Dartmouth and Columbia, scheduled to meet at Hanover, N. H., this week-end, swept over Boston University and Wesleyan, respectively, by large scores. The Big Green utilized its great power in a series of line smashes to run up a score of 74 to 0 against the Terriers, who offered little in the way of serious opposition. Dartmouth's overhead game was well executed, but the receiving end fumbled, in fact, fumbling was too frequent in general. The Lions made short work of Wesleyan, running up four touchdowns in the first period alone. Lou Little, coach, worked to speed up his attack for the Dartmouth game.

Big Games Scheduled

Carnegie Tech and Pittsburgh, two of the favored elevens of the East which should figure prominently in the title quest, pointed toward coming important conflicts with easy victories. The Tech eleven presented a varied offense to subdue the invading Georgia Tech players by a score of 31 to 0. Pittsburgh went out to Cleveland and with a series of reverse plays completely bewildered Western Reserve, the score being 52 to 0. Carnegie Tech will try conclusions with Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind., this week-end, while the Pittsburgh Panthers will meet Syracuse on the latter's grounds. Last year Carnegie held Notre Dame to a 7-to-0 score.

Syracuse, according to reports, has one of the best lines in the East and held off Rutgers without difficulty while running up a score of 27 points. The Orange line will come to a real testing in the game with Pittsburgh. Pennsylvania ended its early-season training by defeating Virginia, 40 to 6, and will entrain this week for Madison to try conclusions with Wisconsin, which defeated Chicago, 34 to 0, last week.

New York University overwhelmed Villanova, 20 to 6, despite the supposed threat of the Pennsylvanians and will entertain the midwesterners, Missouri, this week. Missouri is not expected to offer much against the Violet. The result last year favored the New Yorkers, 14 to 0. Penn State downed Marshall by a score of 65 to 0, and has another easy assignment this week, Lafayette.

Cornell at Princeton

Once more Colgate ran up a high score, defeating Lafayette, 41 to 0, last week, and will journey out to East Lansing for a return engagement with Michigan State. Last year the easterners won, 31 to 0, but they will have a hard battle to win this week. Cornell, which meets Princeton this week, kept pace with the leaders by defeating Hampden-Sydney last week, but again had its goal line crossed, the Dobie-coached eleven winning, 47 to 6.

Among the New England colleges Holy Cross quite easily dispensed with Catholic University, 27 to 6. The big surprise was the stand made by Bowdoin against Williams. The Maine team led, 7 to 0, until near the end, when the visitors capitalized a "break" to tie. Last year Williams won, 27 to 6. Bowdoin meets Tufts this week and Williams takes on Hobart. Tufts opened its season with a 7-to-0 victory against Colby. After two severe defeats from Amherst and Harvard, Vermont entered the win column by defeating the Coast Guard Academy of New London, 13 to 0. The other results were Bates 7, Norwich 0; Maine 13, Connecticut Aggies 0; New Hampshire 20, Lowell Textile School 0; Massachusetts Aggies 7, Middlebury 0, and Amherst 28, Union 0.

Olympic Athletes May Receive Wages

By the Associated Press

Paris

ATHLETES who participate in the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles will be pemitted to receive wages as working people during the normal necessary period of their absence without being regarded as professionals, according to a decision reached on Oct. 11 by the executive committee of the International Olympic Committee, meeting with the council of the International Federations of Sports.

The meeting was held at the home of General C. H. Sherrill, American member of the Olympic committee. It was attended by presidents or secretaries of 20 federations.

The decision will permit athletes to go to Los Angeles without financial embarrassment and without amateurs being declared professionals.

HOLLYWOOD WINS SECOND HALF TITLE

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Hollywood won the second half of the split Pacific Coast League baseball season by taking a doubleheader from Sacramento, on Oct. 12, 12 to 5 and 5 to 3.

Los Angeles, winner in the first half of the coast league split season, will meet Hollywood in a playoff for the league championship in Los Angeles, beginning Oct. 22. The two teams will close the season with a series starting Oct. 14 which will have no bearing on the playoff.

The coast league pennant will go to the first team winning four games in the championship series.

College Football Scores

Akron 12, Kent State 6.
Alabama 25, Sewanee 0.
Albright 12, Mt. St. Mary's 7.
Alfred 20, Buffalo 0.
Allegheny 7, Westminster 6.
Alma 13, Olivet 6.
Amherst 28, Union 0.
Arnold 12, Wagner 0.
Aurora 6, Crane 0.
Baltimore T. 34, Oakland City 6.
Bates 7, Norwich 0.
Baylor 54, Trinity 0.
Bowdoin 7, Williams 7.
Bowling Green 13, Bluffton 6.
Brigham Young 7, Colorado T. 7.
Brown 7, Princeton 0.
Capital 14, Marietta 6.
California 7, St. Mary's 6.
California Tech 27, Laverne 13.
C. C. N. Y. 44, Seton Hall 0.
Carleton 65, Hamlin 0.
Carnegie Tech 31, Georgia Tech 0.
Carson Newman 6, Miligan 0.
Case 7, Oberlin 6.
Carroll 19, Northwestern B. 6.
Cedarville 6, Urbana J. C. 6.
Centenary 19, Iowa 12.
Centre 7, Chattanooga 6.
Citadel 7, Virginia M. I. 6.
Clemson 27, N. C. State 0.
Coe 13, Iowa S. T. 0.
Colgate 41, Lafayette 0.
Colorado 0, Utah Aggies 0.
Colorado Aggies 15, Denver 7.
Colorado C 45, Western S. T. 7.
Columbia 48, Wesleyan 0.
Concordia 0, Moorehead T. 0.
Cornell 47, Hampden-Sydney 6.
Dartmouth 74, Boston 0.
Defiance 13, Toledo City 12.
DePauw 20, Earlham 6.
Drexel 13, Juanita 8.
Duke 12, Davidson 0.
Emory and Henry 26, Elon 6.
Florida 7, Auburn 0.
Furman 35, Erskine 0.
Gallaudet 18, American 6.
Geneva 13, Thiel 6.
George Washington 9, Delaware 6.
Georgia 18, Yale 14.
Gettysburg 56, Penn. M. C. 0.
Guilford 0, Randolph-Macon 0.
Harvard 27, Springfield 0.
Haverford 0, Susquehanna 0.
Heidelberg 28, Ohio State B 0.
Holy Cross 27, Catholic 6.
Howard 6, Northwestern 0.
Idaho 14, Puget Sound 0.
Illinois 27, Butler 0.
Indiana 7, Oklahoma A. & M. 7.
Jamestown 7, Huron 0.
Kentucky 57, Maryville 0.
Kentucky W. T. 32, Bethel 0.
King 13, Tusculum 0.
Knox 20, Lake Forest 9.
Lebanon Valley 14, Muhlenberg 12.
Lehigh 19, Johns Hopkins 12.
Long Island 20, N. Y. Aggies 12.
Loyola 33, Washington Col. 7.
Louisville 18, Transylvania 0.
Loyola 39, Baker 0.
Luther 45, Dubuque 0.
Maine 13, Conn. Aggies 0.
Marshall 19, S. W. Louisiana 0.
Mass Aggies 7, Middlebury 0.
Mercer 33, Southern 0.
Miami 20, Kentucky Wesleyan 0.
Michigan 14, Purdue 13.
Michigan State 32, Cincinnati 0.
Michigan S. N. 33, Detroit 6.
Michigan S. T. 54, Central S. T. 0.
Minnesota 0, Stanford 0.
Mississippi C. 18, Miss. T. 6.
Montana State 20, Wyoming 13.
Morris Harvey 0, Fairmont 0.
Mt. St. Marys 21, Bethany 6.
North Central 10, Chicago B. 0.
Nevada 0, Santa Clara 0.
New Hampshire 20, Lowell T. S. 0.
New York 20, Villanova 6.
North Carolina 28, Maryland 21.
North Central 19, Chicago B. 0.
Northwestern 19, Ohio State 2.
Notre Dame 26, Navy 2.
Occidental 25, Whittier 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 7, Dayton 6.
Oklahoma 20, Nebraska 7.
Omaha 13, Tarkio 0.
Otterbein 13, Hiram 0.
Pacific 12, Linfield 0.
Pennsylvania 40, Virginia 6.
Penn State 65, Marshall 0.
Pittsburgh 52, Reserve 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 14, Clarkson 12.
Rice 21, Arizona 0.
Richmond 27, Lynchburg 0.
Roanoke 53, Bridgewater 0.
Rochester 19, Hamilton 0.
Rose P. I. 36, Valparaiso 6.
South Carolina 7, Louisiana 6.
St. Bonaventure 14, Waynesburg 6.
St. Lawrence 39, Hobart 0.
St. Louis 29, Missouri 0.
St. Mary's 21, Bethany 6.
St. Thomas 20, St. Vincent 0.
Syracuse 27, Rutgers 0.
Tennessee 27, Mississippi 0.
Texas 26, Howard Payne 0.
Texas C. U. 40, Arkansas 0.
Texas Mines 39, Gila 6.
Texas Tech 19, McMurray 0.
Tufts 7, Colby 0.
Tulane 19, Texas A. & M. 9.
U. C. L. A. 21, Pomona 0.
Upsala 6, Cooper Union 0.
Ursinus 19, Dickinson 7.
Vanderbilt 40, Virginia P. I. 0.
Vermont 13, Coast Guard 0.
Washburn 13, Pitt. Teach. 7
Washington 27, Idaho 0.
Wash. State 7, So. California 0
Wash. & Jeff. 7, Wittenberg 7
West Liberty 13, Ohio U. 13.
West Point 39, Swarthmore 0.
W. W. Teachers 19, Northwestern C. 0
William and Mary 19, Wolford 0.
Wilmington 12, Ohio Northern 0.
Wisconsin 34, Chicago 0.
Wooster 33, Baldwin Wallace 0.
Worcester P. I. 19, Trinity 0.
West Va. 33, Wash. and Lee 13.

KOZELUH DEFEATS RICHARDS

Karel Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia, world's professional champion, defeated Vincent Richards, United States professional champion in an exhibition indoo tennis match at the Boston Arena, Oct. 11, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5. In one of the preliminary matches Kozeluh defeated Roman Najuch of Germany, 6—3 and Richards defeated Najuch in the preliminary match, 6—2.

TORONTO OPENS WITH VICTORY

Queens Also Wins as Senior Intercollegiate Rugby Season Begins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—University of Toronto opened the senior intercollegiate rugby football season on Oct. 11 with an 11 to 1 victory over McGill of Montreal and in doing so showed that the squad possesses all the necessary qualities of a championship team. Led by Jack Sinclair, one of the best halfbacks in Canada, the Blue and White dominated the game almost from the start to finish and Sinclair scored all 11 points, six by means of two field goals and the others on singles by kicks to the deadline and rouges. The was given excellent protection by a strong line and his tacklers seldom permitted the McGill backs to move after accepting catches.

It was not until the last three minutes of the second period that McGill had possession on the Toronto side of center field and while the visitors had a margin in the territorial play in the third quarter when the locals eased up somewhat, they had only two chances to score. On the first, Swabey kicked to the deadline for a point, but the second opportunity was lost through a fumble. From then on the winners drove the visitors back toward their own goal and Sinclair added four points in the final 10 minutes.

McGill was weak, not having a reliable kicker who could match Sinclair, and the winners, once this fact was determined, elected to attack through the air. Toronto scored four points in the first period, three in the second and four in the fourth. The winners suffered heavily from penalties, being set back 125 yards.

For the locals the two Sinclairs, Traynor, McQuigge, Bell, Keith and Peacock were the best, while Doherty, Hammond, Young, Church, Grainor, Urquhart and McTeer were the pick for McGill. The lineup:

TORONTO — McGILL
Jim Sinclair, Ferguson, fw ... fw, Grainor, Fysch
Traynor, rhb ... lhb, Doherty, Talphis
Jack Sinclair, Richardson, chb..chb, Swabey
Ruddell, lhb ... rhb, Hammond
Bell, qb ... qb, Young
Keith, McCullough, c....c, Halpenny, Harvie
White, ri ... li, Church
Galloway, Henderson, li.ri, Chapman, Slanker
McQuigge, rm ... lm, McTeer, McMoran
Dewar, Peacock, lm ... rm, Wilson, Russell
Bennett, Elson, ro ... lo, Urquhart, Newton
Gooderham, Scott, lo ... ro, Chard, Hilliard

Score—Toronto 11, McGill 1. Field goals—Sinclair 2. Kicks to deadline—Sinclair 2, Swabey. Rouges—Sinclair 3. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—T. Barton, Montreal. Head linesman—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont. — University of Western Ontario, playing its first game in its second season in the senior intercollegiate Rugby union, provided unexpected resistance for the champion tricolor of Queen's here on Oct. 11, and while defeated by 5 to 1, the locals had much the better of the play and the visitors from Kingston were fortunate to win the game. Western Ontario made yards eight times to Queen's once and the big break of the game came in the second period when the only blocked kick of the contest occurred.

Queen's broke through and blocked Patterson's kick from behind his own line and Ralph fell on the ball for an unconverted touchdown. During the remainder of the game Patterson kicked well and held his own with Carter. In fact Patterson, with any of the breaks, would have scored sufficient points to offset the touchdown.

There was no scoring in the first period and after Queen's scored their five points in the second there was no more scoring until late in the final period, when Patterson kicked to the deadline. In the final quarter Guy Hauch led the losers in a stirring attack that drove the champions back close to their own goal line, but Western Ontario could not score although they had several chances. In this attack Stull was the prominent player and he plunged through for gains regularly.

Carter and Patterson staged a duel that was the feature of the game, although the last period attack of the losers provided much excitement. The expected running attack of the visitors was checked by the smart tackling of Western Ontario's wings, while the Queen's line plungers could make little headway. The lineup:

QUEEN'S — WESTERN ONTARIO
McKelvey, fw ... fw, Jewell, McDermott
Elliott, Teskey, rhb ... lhb, Kennedy
Carter, chb ... chb, Brown, Patterson
Gilmore, Stanyar, lhb ... rhb, Paul Hauch, M. Valeriote
Caldwell, qb ... qb, Thompson, Guy Hauch
Hastings, c ... c, Ward
Nichol, Morris, ri ... li, Quigley
Basserman, Davis, li ... ri, Stull, O'Connor
Hamlin, Smith, rm ... lm, Bryant, Young
Stuart, Glass, lm ... rm, Gugino
Ralph, Buell, ro ... lo, McKay, Horton
Dediana, Reist, lo ... ro, McLaughlin, S. Valeriote

Score—Queen's 5, Western Ontario 1. Touchdown—Ralph for Queen's. Kick for deadline—Patterson for Western Ontario. Referee—D. McCann, Ottawa. Umpire—Hobbs, Toronto. Head linesman—H. Plaxton, Toronto. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN DEFEATED

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The two outstanding occurrences in field hockey Oct. 11 were the defeat of the visiting Australian women, 6 goals to 1, by the West of England and the drawn contest at 3 goals each in the match between Ireland and Scotland on the one side and England and Wales on the other, which served to commemorate the opening of the new national ground of the Irish Hockey Union in Dublin. In the former contest Miss Lingwood did the "hat trick," scoring three goals against the Australians, who have been defeated in both their games played to date.

ARNOLD DEFENDS HIS TITLE

ALTOONA, Pa. (AP)—Billy Arnold of Chicago, A. A. A. champion, defended his speed laurels here Oct. 11 against Deacon Litz of Dubois, Pa., in a special match automobile race brought about by a challenge from Litz. Arnold took two of three heats, which were divided into two 10-mile lengths and one of 20. The first heat, annexed by the champion, showed an average time of 120 miles an hour. The second, which went to Litz, was timed at 119¾ and the final, won by Arnold, at 117½ miles. The first two heats were close races.

HAGEN DEFEATS ARMOUR

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—Walter Hagen defeated Tommy Armour, 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final of the Michigan Professional Golf Association tournament Oct. 12 at Birmingham Golf Club to win his first championship of the year. Hagen took the tenth and eleventh holes to become 3 up and ended the match at the sixteenth, as Armour found a tree between his ball and the cup and got into two traps before he picked up.

Aston Villa Leads the First Division

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Ag.	Pts.
Aston Villa	7	2	1	29	13	16
The Arsenal	7	2	1	31	16	16
Derby County	5	4	1	21	12	14
Leicester City	6	2	2	24	15	14
Sheffield Wed.	5	4	1	16	11	14
Huddersfield Town	5	3	2	25	17	13
Portsmouth Town	4	4	2	20	18	12
Middlesbrough	4	3	3	21	20	11
Sheffield United	2	6	2	19	17	10
Newcastle United	4	2	4	21	20	10
West Ham United	4	2	4	26	25	10
Blackpool Rovers	4	2	4	26	33	10
Chelsea	3	3	4	15	13	9
Liverpool	4	1	4	23	24	9
Birmingham	2	5	3	16	17	9
Blackburn Rovers	3	2	5	20	18	8
Grimsby Town	3	1	6	15	16	7
Leeds United	3	1	6	20	26	7
Bolton Wanderers	3	1	5	14	21	7
Manchester City	2	2	6	16	25	6
Sunderland	1	4	5	16	26	6
Manchester Unit.	0	0	10	12	43	0
Second Division						
Everton	7	2	1	28	12	16
Preston N. E.	7	2	1	32	16	16
West Bromwich A.	6	2	2	24	13	14
Tottenham H.	6	1	3	29	14	13
Bury	6	1	3	25	15	13
Burnley	5	3	2	28	23	13
Wolverhampton	6	0	4	26	20	12
Southampton	4	4	2	12	13	12
Port Vale Athletic	5	1	4	24	17	11
Oldham Athletic	5	0	5	14	16	10
Charlton Athletic	4	2	4	17	22	10
Bristol City	4	2	4	13	19	10
Swansea Town	3	3	4	13	18	9
Notts Forest	3	2	5	22	25	8
Bradford City	3	2	5	12	17	8
Stoke City	3	2	5	15	21	8
Barnsley	3	2	4	9	16	8
Plymouth Argyle	3	1	6	14	17	7
Bradford	2	3	5	19	25	7
Cardiff City	2	2	7	15	24	6
Reading	2	1	7	12	33	5
Millwall Athletic	2	0	8	19	26	4
Third Division—Northern Section						
Lincoln City	9	0	1	24	5	18
Tranmere Rovers	8	0	2	29	17	16
Chesterfield	7	1	2	21	13	15
Wrexham	6	2	2	30	14	14
Hull City	6	2	2	22	11	14
Stockport County	7	0	3	20	17	14
Wigan Borough	6	1	2	18	11	13
Accrington Stan.	5	2	4	26	33	12
Gateshead	4	3	3	16	16	11
Carlisle United	5	0	5	23	17	10
Halifax Town	4	2	4	12	16	10
Rotherham United	4	1	5	28	26	9
Rochdale	4	1	5	26	29	9
York City	4	1	5	20	23	9
Darlington	3	2	5	20	19	8
Southport	3	2	5	17	19	8
Crewe Alexandra	4	0	6	17	25	8
Doncaster Rovers	2	3	5	13	17	7
Nelson	1	2	7	12	20	4
New Brighton	1	2	7	7	24	4
Barrow	1	2	8	8	29	4
Hartlepools United	1	1	7	12	20	3
Third Division—Southern Section						
Notts County	9	2	0	33	7	20
Northampton T.	6	3	1	14	5	15
Torquay United	6	2	3	26	19	14
Brentford	5	4	2	21	16	14
Fulham Town	5	3	2	16	15	13
Swindon Town	6	0	5	23	19	12
Crystal Palace	4	3	3	28	18	11
Coventry City	4	3	3	21	14	11
Gillingham	4	3	3	21	14	11
South End Unit.	4	2	4	21	19	10
Bournemouth	3	4	3	16	15	10
B. & H. Albion	3	4	4	15	18	10
Watford	4	2	4	13	17	10
Bristol Rovers	3	4	4	17	23	10
Queen's Park R.	4	1	5	18	15	9
Luton Town	3	3	5	14	24	9
Clapton Orient	3	2	5	17	23	8
Exeter City	2	4	5	15	22	8
Walsall	3	1	6	23	27	7
Norwich City	1	4	5	10	24	6
Newport County	2	1	7	11	26	5
Thames	2	1	7	10	25	5
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division						
Motherwell	6	4	0	25	12	16
Cowdenbeath	8	0	2	19	11	16
Partick Thistle	7	1	2	28	11	15
Glasgow Rangers	6	3	1	21	11	15
Dundee	7	1	2	23	15	15
Celtic	6	2	1	27	10	14
Hamilton Acads.	5	3	4	16	13	13
St. Mirren	5	2	2	14	10	12
Hearts of Midloth.	6	0	4	22	18	12
Greenock Morton	4	1	4	19	18	9
Airdrieonians	3	2	5	17	24	8
Clyde	2	3	5	18	19	7
Kilmarnock	3	1	6	13	17	7
Leith	2	3	5	12	16	7
Falkirk	3	1	6	17	24	7
Aberdeen	3	1	7	12	19	7
Queen's Park	2	2	5	15	21	6
Hibernians	2	1	7	11	23	5
Ayr United	1	2	6	11	23	4
East Fife	1	1	8	11	36	3

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Notts County, the oldest established club in the English Association Football League, is enjoying the distinction of being the only undefeated side in "Big League" soccer in England, for Oct. 11 the Arsenal, after avoiding defeat in nine matches, was beaten in the tenth and, incidentally, was displaced from the top position in the standing of the first division. The new leader, Aston Villa, bears a name famous wherever the word soccer is understood.

Manchester United, languishing at the other end of the table, has created a new and far from enviable league record by losing 10 matches in succession. It hasn't earned a single point since the season started. Everton and Lincoln City continue to lead by small margins in the second division, and in the third division, northern section, respectively; but Notts County, showing the way in the third division, southern section, has opened out quite a substantial advantage. County has more points than any other club in the league and a very impressive goal average.

In Scotland the Glasgow Rangers and Celtic, which are two great rivals and last week were occupants of first and second places in the Scottish League standing, were in opposition Oct. 11 in the final round of the Glasgow Cup competition. Celtic was victorious in the odd goal in three, while in the league Motherwell, Cowdenbeath and Partick Thistle all took the opportunity to move ahead of the pair. Motherwell, like Notts County in the English League, has yet to sustain its first reverse this season.

ONE SENIOR RUGBY UPSET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The only upset recorded tory scored by Toronto Argonauts over Montreal A. A. A. in Montreal, the winners securing two singles in the early minutes of the game. At Hamilton, the Tigers shut out Ottawa, 25 to 0, in the O. R. F. U.; Sarnia won from Hamilton, 17 to 2; Kitchener defeated Windsor, 14 to 3, and Balmy Beach won from Camp Borden, 17 to 6.

ARGENTINA KEEPS NET TITLE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Argentina retained the tennis championship of South America by defeating Chile Oct. 12 in the final match of the doubles. The singles finals of the International tournament is still to be played, but the result cannot be altered since Argentina made a clean sweep in the doubles. In the Oct. 12 match, the Argentine stars, Boyd and Robson took three straight sets from the Torralva brothers of Chile, 7—5, 3—4, 6—4.

FARRELL AND TURNESA WIN

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. (AP)—Johnny Farrell of Mamaroneck and Joe Turnesa of Elmsford defeated Jesse W. Sweetser of Bronxville and Gene Homans of Englewood, finalist in the United States amateur golf championship, in an 18-hole pro-amateur exhibition at the Siwanoy Club Oct. 12. The pros had a best ball of 33-32—65, against 34-33—67 for Sweetser and Homans and led 2 up at the turn. The individual scores were: Turnesa 69, Farrell 70, Homans 70 and Sweetser 73.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Conn. Aggies 1, Clark 1.
Dartmouth 9, Rutgers 1.
F. & M. 2, Westchester Tech 1.
Harvard 4, Bridgewater N. S. 0.
Haverford 2, Lehigh 1.
Northeastern 1, Springfield 0.
Pennsylvania 2, Swarthmore 1.
Princeton 1, Crescent A. C. 1.
Worcester P. I. 5, Wesleyan 0.
Yale 7, M. I. T. 0.

EIGHT RECORDS FOR OUTBOARDS

National Championship Regatta Gets Under Way on Connecticut River

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Eight new world outboard records, two of which were bettered shortly afterward, were established on Oct. 12 as the National Championship two-day regatta got under way on the Connecticut River. Finals were held in classes A and E.

The events marked the second day of racing, following the Eastern Division regatta on Oct. 11, in which 15 new records were established, five of which were superceded by new ones later in the day and three of which fell in racing on Oct. 12.

Julius Petriak of Cary, Ill., and Ray Pregenzer of Antioch, Ill., holders of the records in class E, division 2 and class E, division 3, respectively, saw their marks shattered only to recapture them shortly afterward. Fred Mikkelson, Milwaukee, Wis., sped over the five-mile course at a speed of 41.37 miles per hour to beat Petriak's record of 39.32. The latter, however, again became the record holder by making the run in 41.66.

Pregenzer's mark of 40.25 was shattered by Kenneth E. MacKenzie, New Haven, 15-year-old pilot, with a run of 41.09 miles per hour. The Antioch driver, however, came back to set a new mark of 42.505. Other new records made were:

Class A, Division 1—Fay Irey, Detroit, 31.91m. per hour. Old record, 31.06m. per hour, held by Gordon Knapp, Bayshore, N. Y.

Class A, Division 3—Miss Hilda Mueller, Bay City, Mich., 32.315m. per hour. Old record, 30.82m. per hour, held by Frank Sheehy, Detroit.

Class B, Division 2—Walter Jankowski, Locust Valley, N. Y., 39.47m. per hour. Old record, 39.04m. per hour, held by Charles McCue, Seattle.

Class B, Division 3—H. L. Miers, Rosedale, Kan., 41.47m. per hour. Old record, 39.04m. per hour, held George Cost, Birmingham, Ala.

Governor Trumbull and State Senator Wallace R. Pierson of Cromwell participated in a special race which was won by the latter's Runabout, driven by Miss Mueller. The Governor's boat was piloted by Miss Alice Hallowell of Flushing, N. Y. This race was witnessed by John Coolidge, son of Calvin Coolidge, and Mrs. Coolidge, the former Florence Trumbull, daughter of the Governor.

WOMEN GOLFERS DELAYED BY OPEN

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Feminine golfers took their final turn on Oct. 11 over the par 80 course at the Los Angeles Country Club and will not resume play until the national championship opens Oct. 13 with an 18-hole qualifying round.

Oct. 12 was a day of rest for the 100 seeking the title held for the fourth time by Miss Glenna Collett of New York City. Three former champions are included in the list of contenders.

The thirty-fourth annual tournament with its final round Oct. 18 will be a hard test over a course which puts a premium on a hard, accurate driving game.

Failure to break par in practice has kept the course dotted with those interested in winning, with the nearest approach to perfect figures made by Miss Maureen Orcutt of Haworth, N. J., whose best mark was 81.

Miss Collett, still a bit off her game, shot an 82, while Mrs. Leona Pressler, San Gabriel, Calif., the West's chief hope, also turned in an 82.

Miss Edith Quier, Reading, Pa., also negotiated the course in two over par, and has been named, along with Miss Helen Hicks of Inwood, N. Y., as a probable championship contender of the younger set. Both were members of the International Cup team.

GEORGETTI AGAIN WINS U. S. TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Franco Georgetti and Cecil Walker won the professional motor-paced and sprint bicycle championships of the United States at the Coney Island Velodrome, Oct. 12, before 20,000 fans.

It was the fourth successive national motor-paced title for Georgetti. This race was the final of a series of 50 to determine the titlist and Georgetti came in second with Charley Jaeger of Newark finishing first. Georgetti had a total of 124 points, while Franz Deulberg of Germany had 120, Alfred Letourneur of France 116, and Jaeger 107.

Walker won the national sprint title with a total of 61 points. Harris Horder was second with 47 and Avanti Martinetti of Italy had 33.

POST-SEASON SERIES EVENED WITH VICTORY

HAVANA (AP)—Although outhit by Jewell Ens's stars, Dave Bancroft's team evened the post-season series of the major league all-star teams here by winning the second game on Oct. 11, 4 to 2.

Waner was the star for the losers, making three of their seven hits off Bob Smith of the Boston Braves and scoring one run. Jim Chaplin of the Giants held Bancroft's team to six hits, but they were bunched in the fifth inning for all four runs. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Bancroft's Team	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	x	4	6	2
Ens's Team	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Smith (Braves) and O'Farrell (Giants); Chaplin (Giants) and Lopez (Robins).

BRAVES SECURE SCHULMERICH

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Sale of Wes Schulmerich, hard-hitting Angel right fielder, to the Boston Nationals for $40,000 and one player is announced by Oscar Reichow, business manager of the Los Angeles club. Schulmerich, who weighs 215 pounds, has a batting average of .380, holding second place in the Pacific Coast League. He made 28 home runs this season. Schulmerich will report to the Braves next spring. Jimmy Welsh, outfielder, who went to the majors from Seattle in 1925, comes to the Angels in the deal.

E. A. Phelps Easily Defends His Title

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PUTNEY, Eng.—E. A. Phelps, world's professional sculling champion, successfully defended his title here Oct. 11 against H. A. Barry, former holder, in a race that was a procession after the first two miles of the traditional 4¼-mile course on the Thames River between Putney and Mortlake.

Phelps gave the impression all the time that he could go in front just when he wished and therefore his supporters felt no great concern when they saw Barry open out an early lead. Barry was 2½ lengths ahead at the mile post, which was reached in 4m. 26s. and sculling powerfully and with irreproachable style; but Phelps spurted soon afterward, drew level and shot under Hammersmith Bridge a half length to the good.

For all practical purposes that was the end of the race. At half distance Phelps was at least 20 lengths in front. At Chiswick Steps there was more than 100 yards between the shells (Phelps' time here was 13m. 32s.) and finally Phelps won by at least 300 yards in 22m. 48s., three seconds slower than on the occasion of his first victory over Barry, which gave him the world's and English professional championship last May.

More Persons Visit the National Parks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Increased travel to the national parks was registered during the past year, according to Horace M. Albright, director of the National Park Service, just back after spending the summer in the West.

During the travel year ended Sept. 30, visitors to the national parks totaled 2,818,618 as against 2,680,597 in 1929. The national monuments suffered a loss with 466,075 visitors as against 567,667 in 1929. The combined park and monument travel for 1930 was greater than that for any previous year with the exception of 1929.

Yosemite National Park had the most visitors, numbering 458,566. Mt. Rainier was second with 265,620. Parks where increased travel was registered in 1930 are Acadia, Bryce Canyon, Carlsbad Caverns, Crater Lake, Glacier, Lassen Volcanic, Mesa Verde, Mt. Rainier, Platt, Sequoia and Zion. Ten parks showed decreases, the largest among them being Grand Canyon, Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone and Yosemite.

RESERVES WIN 1930 POLO CHAMPIONSHIP

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Although the Organized Reserves and the Princeton R. O. T. C. fours are to play off for possession of the Second Corps Area Commander's Cup, the Organized Reserves hold the 1930 championship. The Reserves won the title for the second successive year, Oct. 12, defeating the Princeton team, 15 to 7, at Governor's Island field before a crowd of some 4000. Princeton has won the title on two occasions also, hence the playoff.

Lieut. Arthur B. Borden, No. 2 for the Reserves, who featured in the victories of the Princeton four back in 1926 and 1927, starred for the winners against his former team, scoring three goals. Brig.-Gen. Howard S. Borden, father to Lieutenant Arthur, was the outstanding player on the field, scoring seven of the team's 15 goals. The summary:

RESERVES — PRINCETON
No. 1—Lt. Thomas Bancroft ... E. J. Freeman
2—Lt. A. B. Borden ... R. C. Firestone
3—Lt. W. Sackman ... A. B. MacDonald
Back—Gen. H. S. Borden ... Capt. W. C. Lattimore

Score—Organized Reserves 15, Princeton R. O. T. C. 7. Goals—Gen. H. S. Borden 7, Lieut. A. B. Borden 3, Lieutenant Sackman 3, Lieutenant Bancroft 2, for Reserves; Freeman 2, Firestone, handicap 4, for Princeton. Referee—Lieut.-Col. C. A. Thuis. Umpires—Capt. J. V. McDowell and Capt. J. T. Cole. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Eastern Football Scores

HARVARD		YALE	
35-Vermont	0	38-Maine	0
33-Coast Guard	0	40-Maryland	13
27-Springfield	0	14-Georgia	18
95	0	92	31
PRINCETON		**PENNSYLVANIA**	
23-Amherst	0	63-Swarthmore	0
0-Brown	7	40-Virginia	6
23	7	103	6
DARTMOUTH		**BROWN**	
79-Norwich	0	7-R. I. State	0
20-Bates	0	54-Worcester P. I.	0
74-Boston	0	7-Princeton	0
173	0	68	0
COLUMBIA		**COLGATE**	
48-Middlebury	0	38-St. Lawrence	0
25-Union	0	99-Bethany	0
48-Wesleyan	0	41-Lafayette	0
121	0	178	0
ANNAPOLIS		**WEST POINT**	
19-W. & M.	6	39-Boston	0
2-Notre Dame	26	54-Furman	0
		39-Swarthmore	0
21	32	132	0
AMHERST		**WILLIAMS**	
41-Vermont	0	20-Rochester	0
0-Princeton	23	23-Middlebury	0
28-Union	0	7-Bowdoin	7
69	23	50	7
BOWDOIN		**COLBY**	
45-Mass. Aggies	0	13-Wesleyan	6
7-Williams	7	0-Springfield	33
		0-Tufts	7
52	7	13	46
BATES		**MAINE**	
26-Mass. Aggies	0	0-Yale	38
0-Dartmouth	20	13-Rhode Island	12
7-Norwich	0	13-Conn. Aggies	0
33	20	26	50
CARNEGIE TECH.		**PITTSBURGH**	
75-Buffalo	2	52-Waynesburg	0
52-Thiel	6	16-West Virginia	0
31-Georgia Tech.	0	52-W. Reserve	0
158	8	120	0
CORNELL		**NEW YORK**	
66-Clarkson	0	35-Hobart	0
61-Niagara	14	41-W.Va.Wesleyan	6
47-Hamp-Sydney	6	20-Villanova	6
174	20	96	12
SYRACUSE		**WASH. & JEFF.**	
55-R. P. I.	0	74-Bethany	0
49-Hobart	0	35-Westminster	0
27-Rutgers	0	7-Wittenberg	7
131	0	116	7

HENIGAN WINS RACE

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—James P. Henigan of the Medford (Mass.) A. A. won the annual K. of C. Marathon race from Concord to Manchester Oct. 13, finishing more than a mile ahead of Joseph B. Quirk of the Dorchester (Mass.) Club, who was second. Henigan's time for the 20-mile course was 1h. 56m. 10s. Quirk finished eight minutes later in 2h. 4m. 10s. George Durgin of the Manchester Y. M. C. A. was third in 2h. 9m. 25s.

LACK OF WIND STOPS THE RACE

Bluenose and Thebaud Are Forced to Quit for Second Time

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The race Oct. 13 between the Thebaud and Bluenose was called off at 12:29 p. m.

By a Staff Correspondent

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The captains and the crews of the fishing schooners, Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester, and the Bluenose of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, prepared to go to the lines Oct. 13, hoping for a breeze which would drive them around the 37-mile course off Cape Ann within the time limit of six hours, thereby bringing to a conclusive finish the second race of the international series—best two out of three—for the trophy donated by Sir Thomas J. Lipton for the fastest sailing fishing schooner in the north Atlantic, the Davis Cup and cash prizes awarded by Massachusetts.

The day dawned clear, giving promise, as the morning wore along, of the coming of a typical Indian summer day. This and the general holiday served to draw a large gathering of spectators to Eastern Point where, if wind and weather remain favorable, the grassy slopes around the lighthouse would prove an ideal spot on which to watch the racers as they careened over the broad arenas of bounding blue waters. The wind, however, was very light. In anticipation of this, both captains removed some ballast from their boats during the week-end. The tars of the Thebaud lifted out seven tons, while the Bluenose crew took out three tons of pig iron from under her floors. This was expected to liven them up in the prevailing light breezes.

Needs One Victory

With one race already stowed away by the able little Gloucester schooner, Capt. Ben Pine needed only to win Oct. 13 to sweep up the trophies and the larger share of the prize money; but Capt. Angus Walters and his crew of Nova Scotians were outwardly hopeful as they prepared for the second race.

The better showing in the second contest in so far as it had progressed Oct. 11, was due to the recutting of the Bluenose's mainsail and topsail, which were slack in the leach and bagged considerably during the first contest.

Exhibiting the sportsmanship which has typified the good feeling between the rival crews throughout the series, the crew of the Thebaud assisted the other group in getting the Bluenose's canvas up to the sail loft. As a result of this adjustment to her canvas, there was a marked improvement in the Down Easter's performance, especially in the windward work. This, combined with the fact that the Lunenburg schooner was hauled out on the marine railroad Oct. 12, where her crew cleaned her underwater section, increased the hope of the Canadian crew for a change in their racing fortune.

The advantage at the start of the contest Oct. 11 went to Captain Pine, but the Bluenose was close on the heels of the Gloucester boat; perhaps 30 or 40 seconds astern. The Thebaud, however, opened up a lead on the first six-mile leg which was sailed almost directly to windward. They stood off shore on a long port tack, a few points to leeward at the mark of the first turn. The Thebaud footed faster than the Bluenose, although the former disdained to fly her fisherman's mainsail. Eventually Captain Pine did break out this sail and the American schooner's pace slackened perceptibly.

Breeze Gives Out

The Thebaud jibbed around the first mark at 11:05:40, and the Bluenose followed at 11:09:25. The breeze which had been blowing about eight or ten knots petered out to about half that velocity as the vessels rode down the breeze for the second turn. Here, Captain Pine reached into his bag of racing tricks and started tacking down the wind. He was apparently following some of the yachtsmen's fine racing tactics. Captain Walters immediately followed this move. The racers, however, gained little if anything by it, and the skippers finally headed out on a true course with started sheets, and the Bluenose began to cut the lead on her rival. They were timed at the second mark: Thebaud, 12:26:45; Bluenose, 12:28:35.

The last leg of the first traverse of the 18-mile triangle was sailed on a close reach to the starting point. They were timed at this mark, Thebaud, 1:12:10, Bluenose, 1:16:43. Both boats overstood going clear in the Dog Bar breakwater at the entrance to the harbor before jibbing over to clear the mark on the starboard hand. The schooners were making slow work of it, but the Bluenose seemed farther to windward, getting the better lie of a breeze in on the Cape Ann shore, which sent her up the wind at a rate which was gradually cutting down the Thebaud's lead.

They sailed on for about half an hour and then Captain Walter threw the Bluenose's wheel hard over and headed back for Gloucester, believing that there was no chance of finishing the race within the prescribed time limit of six hours. Captain Pine also gave up to end the drifting match, and followed the down easter back to the harbor.

'RED' BAIL RESTRICTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—No further bail will be provided by the American Civil Liberties Union for members of the Communist Party facing charges "until the Communist authorities make it clear under adequate guarantees that they will not support or tolerate bail jumping," according to a statement issued following a meeting of the board of the union on Oct. 10. This action was taken as the result of forfeiture of the bonds of defendants in the Gastonia, N. C., trial.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Amherst 16, Mass Aggies 42.
Bates 15, Northeastern 50.
Lafayette 25, Rutgers 30.
Middlebury 23, Williams 32.
New York 18, Villanova 40.
Union 15, Ursinus 40.

COLLEGE HEADS JOIN IN HONOR TO ROCHESTER

$10,000,000 Men's College Formally Dedicated in Three-Day Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—With representatives from 80 universities in both hemispheres, including 20 college presidents, and alumni from all corners of the earth attending, the University of Rochester's new $10,000,000 College for Men on the bank of the Genesee River was dedicated Oct. 10 with impressive ceremonies.

The exercises, presided over by Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the university, marked the opening of a three-day celebration which will end Oct. 12 in a religious service led by Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University.

The mission of colleges and universities was visione as the training of men and women to serve their communities by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, who delivered the dedicatory address. He declared the time was not far distant when the junior college will be as significant a feature in the university system as the junior high school is in the public schools.

The Men's College, laid out on an 87-acre site, first was visioned by George W. Todd, Rochester civic leader, and was made possible by a fund campaign in 1924 in which $10,000,000 was raised in record time. Eighteen new buildings have been completed, nucleus of what is expected to be half a hundred.

The college is laid out in two large quadrangles, one dominated at the head by the Rush Rhees Library, in whose tower hang the Hopeman Memorial Chimes. Academic buildings flank it in parallel lines to the river's brink. The Student Union, center of student social activities, stands at the head of the fraternity home and dormitory quadrangle to the north. The athletic field and gymnasium stand further beyond.

The university has slightly more than 1500 students and a faculty of 230, representing one of the largest proportions of teaching staff to student body in the country. It was founded in 1850.

Women students have taken over the old campus where once Men's and Women's Colleges were quartered near the down-town district.

Among the foreign educators who attended the ceremonies was Dr. Lawrence P. Jacks, principal of Manchester College at Oxford University, England.

Col. Lindbergh Buys New Jersey Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Amid rolling hills near here, covered with stretches of dense woodlands and dotted with peach and apple orchards and dairy farms, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh have bought a home site of 150 acres of farm land, it was learned on Oct. 11. The location is not far from "Albemarle," the estate of G. M. Lambert, a close friend of Colonel Lindbergh.

Colonel Lindbergh confirmed reports of the purchase and said that although the land was not suitable now for a flying field, it would be possible to land a small airplane on it. No plans have been drawn yet for the type of residence he will build, it was said.

Colonel Lindbergh still maintains his official residence in St. Louis, and there have been many conjectures as to whether his new property will be listed as a temporary domicile or whether he will transfer his permanent residence to the East. Accessibility to New York and Washington were said to be among the factors which influenced Colonel Lindbergh in purchasing the site in the New Jersey hills.

SOCIETY TO DISCUSS CITY IMPROVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Five hundred city officials, engineers and citizens from throughout the United States and Canada are among the delegates here attending the American Society for Municipal Improvements in its thirty-sixth annual convention, Oct. 13-17.

The program includes 36 papers and eight technical reports on subjects as follows: traffic control and transit facility, street lighting, street design, airport control and traffic paving materials, filtration and softening of water, city planning and its relation to traffic, zoning and its effect on building operations, municipal legislation, financing methods, sewage treatment requirements and chemistry, garbage disposal, collection and street cleaning, utility rates and other municipal problems.

OLD GOTHIC TOWER LIT IN 'MELLOW RADIANCE'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HEREFORD, Eng.—Modern lighting brings a new beauty to ancient English architecture, as seen at Hereford Cathedral, where flood-lighting was used during the Three Choirs Festival in September, to illuminate the cathedral tower.

At dusk the great lamps mounted at ground level were switched on, and in mellow radiance the tower shone against the sky as if its historic stone had caught and was giving forth again the light of a thousand sunsets. Over a radius of 10 miles the effect could be seen. Four batteries, each having five flood-light projectors, with a total illumination of 30,000 candle power, were used in this scheme.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ACTIVITY IN STEEL TRADE IS DECLINING

Operations Now 57 P. C. —Trend Down—Good Structural Demand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—In view of the reaching of new low levels for the year in Steel common on the New York Stock Exchange during the last week, a stock which is recognised as market leader, the attention of the business world was focused more than usual on the steel situation. This has proved to be a disappointment.

Barometers for September revealed that instead of the improvement which was currently reported during the month, there was rather a retrogression. Thus, pig iron production declined 6.8 per cent, with a net loss of 16 active furnaces, while steel ingot production fell 7.3 per cent in daily rate, the keenest disappointment of all. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation came down 155,000 tons, which was more encouraging, however, in view of the drop by nearly 450,000 tons in the preceding month.

Operations Still Declining

The decline in ingot production was reported by the American Iron & Steel Institute, the final authority on the subject. Weekly reports during September had spoken of increases in output, the conservative trade journals having joined in these reports. It was the most flagrant case of error of current estimates in many a month. The statements of improvement during September were a case of the wish being father to the thought.

The present rate of operations in the steel industry, if current reports are correct, is 57 per cent of capacity, a drop of 3 per cent in a week. As things stand now, it is possible that the rate will be as low as 45 or even 40 per cent before the end of the year. There is the chance, of course, that present feelings of depression may be overdone, and that recovery may be rapid, once sentiment has changed.

Fabricated structural steel continues to be the mainstay of the steel industry. Awards for week before last exceeded 30,000 tons, and new inquiries footed up to 50,000 tons, which compares well with the volume when business in general is brisk.

The largest award involved 5000 tons for a refinery for the International Nickel Company awarded to the Dominion Bridge Company, while the largest pending inquiry calls for 9000 tons for a bridge over the Ohio River at Evansville, Ind. There are a dozen pending inquiries for 1000 tons or more each, a normal amount.

Rail Business Smaller

Rail business has begun to appear a month late and for smaller tonnages than usual. The Santa Fe recently purchased 61,000 tons, the largest rail purchase so far for 1931 delivery. Most roads are paring down their rail purchases this year. The tonnage bought by the Santa Fe was smaller than usual.

The New York Central, which was tentatively inquiring for 170,000 tons, has postponed the inquiry. That tonnage is smaller than this carrier usually orders, the customary tonnage being between 200,000 and 300,000 tons. About 200,000 tons have been purchased so far for next year, but during some years as much as 750,000 tons has been under contract by the middle of October.

An encouraging sign as to industrial expansion is the good demand for machine tools which has sprung up recently, particularly in the middle West. There is an especially good demand in the Detroit district. This and other symptoms point to substantial recovery in automobile production within the next six months.

Price Trend Easier

Steel prices have an easier trend again. Steel bars are selling more freely at 1.60 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, compared with 1.65 cents formerly. Sheets are not selling firmly at the higher levels attempted a month ago.

Price sentiment in steel has changed rapidly during the last few weeks without much change in actual quotations. A month ago it was rather believed that definite price advances could be engineered. Later this idea was replaced by abandoning advances, but with confidence that existing prices could be maintained. Now the steel makers wonder how well they can hold to present levels.

Though pessimism has rather been the prevailing mood in steel circles, cheerful sentiments have been expressed by some of its leaders. For instance, the chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation stated, "For the first time in many months buyers are showing an increased interest in making purchases for future delivery, indicating growing confidence in the underlying firmness of prices."

The pig iron markets have turned quiet after the spurt of activity the second half of September. Iron shipments are not increasing this month, and it is the impression that recent heavy purchases were of an investment nature. Prices are holding well after the concessions which appeared the preceding week. Sales by Boston agents have been averaging about 5000 tons weekly of late and New York sales are 10,000 tons weekly.

Nonferrous Market Weak

Cleveland sales have not exceeded 15,000 tons weekly, whereas as much as 50,000 tons changed hands some weeks of last year. In the Philadelphia district there is considerable inquiry for steel-making iron, though consumers are slow in closing on inquiries. It is expected that the iron markets will be quiet until a motnh from now when first quarter inquiries will begin to appear in earnest.

Some strikingly low levels have been reached by nonferrous metal prices over the last week. Tin reached new low levels in the London, hence world, market since 1902. Lead sank to new bottom levels since 1922, while zinc sagged to 4.10c, East St. Louis, which coincides with the nadir for this year, reached a few months ago. Copper reached lowest quotations since 1896 late in September.

In the case of copper and tin the attractive prices elicited much buying. In the cases of lead and zinc consumers were not convinced that declines had run their course. Copper became restless again when second-hand metal was obtainable near the close of the week at 9¾c a pound, but large producers and the custom smelters continued to hold to 10c at home and 10.30c c. i. f. European ports.

BANK OF PERU STOPS PAYMENTS

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The government today authorized the bank of Peru and London to stop payments temporarily owing to heavy runs on its accounts.

Stock Exchange Holiday

All of the leading stock exchanges and commodity markets of the United States were closed today in observance of Columbus Day, following the custom of observing the holiday on Monday when it falls on Sunday. The banks also were closed.

LESS COTTON IS CONSUMED

In Year Ended July 31, 1930, World Used 673,000 Fewer Bales—Stocks Off

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The preliminary result of the census of cotton consumption in the cotton spinning mills of the world, taken by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations for the year ended July 31, 1930, shows that 673,000 bales less were consumed than in the year ended July 31, 1929, the total consumption being 25,209,000 bales, compared with 25,882,000 bales.

Of these totals 13,023,000 were bales of American cotton, as compared with 15,076,000 bales in 1929, a decrease of 2,053,000 bales. East Indian cotton showed an increase of 909,000 bales, the total being 6,087,000 bales, as compared with 5,178,000 bales during the preceding year. Egyptian cotton had a decreased consumption of 52,000 bales, bringing the 1929 total of 989,000 bales down to 937,000 bales in 1930. Sundry cottons increased by 523,000 bales from 4,639,000 bales to 5,162,000 bales.

The total world's cotton mill stocks on July 31, 1930, of American cotton were: Europe, 629,000 bales, compared with 730,000 bales on July 31, 1929; Asia, 247,000 bales, compared with 390,000 bales; America, 1,098,000 bales, compared with 995,000, making a total world's mill stocks of American cotton on July 31, 1930, of $1,985,000 bales, compared with 2,129,000 bales in the year 1929. There were 418,000 bales of East Indian cotton stocked in Europe, compared with 342,000 bales on July 31, 1929, and in Asia 1,192,000 bales, compared with 1,395,000 bales. Altogether, the world's mill stocks of East Indian cotton are 1,667,000 bales, compared with 1,761,000 12 months ago.

The figures for Egyptian cotton were: Europe, 153,000 bales, compared with 143,000 bales; Asia had 15,000 bales, compared with 19,000, and America, 65,000, compared with 62,000 bales, making a total world's mill stocks of Egyptian cotton of 237,000, compared with 228,000 bales in 1929.

The stocks of sundry cottons in Europe were 142,000 bales, compared with 299,000 bales in 1929; in Asia, 281,000 bales, compared with 241,000 bales, and in America, 92,000 bales, compared with 145,000 bales. The total world's mill stocks of all kinds of cotton on mill stocks of all kinds of cotton on July 31, 1930, was 4,437,000 bales, compared with 4,863,000 bales on July 31, 1929.

GERMAN STEEL TRUST MAKES ANNUAL REPORT

BERLIN (AP)—The German steel trust's annual report, covering the period Oct. 1, 1929, to the end of September, 1930, shows a turnover of 1,251,000,000 marks (about $312,750,000), a decline of 194,000,000 marks (about $48,250,000) as compared with the figures for the previous year.

The decline in productions and sales continued without interruption throughout the year, and the orders in hand at the end of September were down by 44.3 per cent as compared with a year ago.

The decline in trade also necessitated the dismissal of employees. At the end of September of this year, the pay roll numbered 134,708 employees as compared with 176,716 a year ago.

BANK DEPOSITS OFF IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK—New York City's 19 largest banks and trust companies in every case showed lower deposit totals at call of Sept. 24 than June 30.

The chief factor is the decreased turnover of banking funds resulting from smaller volume on the stock exchange and generally low level of business in general.

Another factor is that the most recent call was six days prior to the heavy turnover of Oct. 1, whereas the preceding one was on the date when financial transactions are at a mid-year peak, June 30. Many, if not all, local banks had much larger deposits Oct. 1 than on the bank call date, and would have made a much more favorable comparison at that time with June 30.

SEPTEMBER TEXTILE REPORT ENCOURAGING

The report issued by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, covering the four weeks of September, is the most encouraging issued in a long time. It shows that sales of cotton goods in that period totaled 291,980,000 yards, or 160.1 per cent of production, which totaled 182,385,000 yards. Shipments were 232,975,000 yards or 127.7 per cent of output.

Stocks on Sept. 30 totaled 392,406,000 yards, a decrease of 11.4 per cent from 442,996,000 yards at beginning of the month.

In line with reports from the trade, there was a large increase in unfilled orders. These totaled 285,427,000 yards at the end of September, compared with 226,422,000 yards at the beginning of the month, an increase of 26.1 per cent.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 56⅝. De Beers was 6⅝. Rand Mines was 2⅝. Bar silver was 16¾d. an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅛ per cent; 3 months 2⅛@3/16 per cent.

COLUMBUS DAY HOLIDAY

Wall Street will observe the Columbus Day holiday on Monday as the day falls on Sunday this year. All security and commodity markets and banks will be closed from the end of business today until Tuesday morning.

RAILROAD ORDERS RAILS

NEW YORK—Delaware & Hudson Railroad has placed an order for 12,500 tons of 130-pound steel rail, valued at about $525,000 with Bethlehem Steel Corp. covering 1931 requirements.

BROWN SHOE GETS CONTRACT

The Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis has been awarded a Government contract for 92,038 pairs of army shoes at $2.89 a pair.

COMMODITY PRICES

There was an advance in the commodity price average last week, the first in three weeks.

GRAIN PRICES RALLY AFTER BIG DECLINE

Liquidation in Securities a Factor—Wheat Situation Is Improving

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The wheat market suffered a big decline last week, with other grains also working down to lower levels, May oats making a new low for the crop. Late in the week there was a substantial recovery from the low marks, short covering helping to bring about the recovery.

Demoralization in the stock market was one of the principal influences in depressing wheat prices, discouraged holders liquidating freely, in spite of the fact that prices were already low before the recent decline started. The simultaneous weakness, not only in securities but in nearly all commodity prices, checked new buying, and left the market in a heavy position. At the end of the week the technical position of the market was regarded as sounder.

The domestic situation, as compared with conditions abroad, is regarded as quite satisfactory in wheat. Receipts are falling more rapidly than expected, and visible stocks have started decreasing at an unusually early date. In all of the leading markets of the country, cash wheat is gaining in strength with mills good buyers, in some cases taking wheat out of store at Chicago, while recent shipments from primary points have been larger than the receipts.

Canadian country marketings have dropped off to smaller volume than a year ago, and the shipments from the Canadian lake heard last week have been unusually large, indicating there is little fear of any blockade at Montreal. During the week, Fort William cleared nearly 12,000,000 bushels of wheat. Clearances from North America for the week were 9,490,000 bushels, the exports comparing well ahead of the amounts shipped a year ago.

Russia is still disturbing foreign markets by its cheap wheat, which is being hawked through the markets of western Europe. However, Russia at most can supply only a small portion of the European needs.

Reports from various sources continue to indicate heavy feeding of wheat to stock, which may in the long run be a tremendous influence in making for higher prices in this country, regardless of foreign developments. The prediction of officials of the Farm Board that we will be on a domestic basis long before the end of the crop year bids fair to be realized, if the consumption of wheat continues as heavy and general as is now indicated. Good rains have allayed apprehension about the moisture conditions in the winter wheat belt.

Government estimates of the crops for October placed corn at 2,046,716,000 bushels, which was about 64,000,000 bushels over the September figures, but compares with 2,614,000,000 bushels, the 1929 estimate. The estimate was a little above the average of private statisticians.

Cash corn conditions continue strong. Receipts are small, compared with last year. Visible stocks are decreasing moderately.

MOTORCAR DEALERS EXPECT IMPROVEMENT

Automobile dealers generally expect business during the fourth quarter will show considerable improvement over retail sales during the last quarter of 1929, Automotive Industries says in its weekly review.

Dealers are looking forward with more than usual interest to new model announcements by their factories. They agree that business is generally on a foundation firm enough to reflect increased new car sales.

The steady increase in gasoline consumption this year bears out the theory that automobiles have covered a greater mileage than ever before. Unquestionably more used cars have been run this year than ever before. This means that the total repair and overhaul bill has been larger than heretofore.

Dealers and finance companies, reports show, have been lenient this summer with their accounts to avoid heavy repossessions. Payments have been extended to keep cars sold, in some instances. Fewer repossessions than last year have been reported, indicating that purchasers have been more careful in assuming new obligations.

ROOFING MATERIAL PRICES ADVANCING

Prices of roofing materials, which had been soft for some time, have lately taken a turn for the better with the leading factors advancing prices. This change comes at a time when leaders in some other lines are still talking price shading.

The Flintkote Company, which put into eeffct a substantial rise in prices on Aug. 17 on a portion of its lines, is now following with an advance on balance of the lines not covered by the initial mark-up. The increase approximates 10 per cent on all roofing products, and has been very well received by the trade.

Stiffening in prices is not indicative of abnormal activity in the building trades, however, for new building is still of unsatisfactory proportions. For some time prices of roofing materials had been hovering at levels which precluded satisfactory profits. The new prices will permit roofing manufacturers in general to handle at improved profit margins what business there is moving.

NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING DATA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANGELO, Texas—Asserting the National Wool Marketing Corporation has held prices 2 to 5 cents higher, officials meeting at Sonora, Tex., Friday made the first announcement of their transactions since formation of the corporation six months ago. It has sold 2,500,000 pounds of Texas mohair, half from the spring 1930 accumulation, the other from the fall 1930 accumulation. The average Boston price was 40 cents a pound; the price ranged between 36½ and 43½ cents a pound. Kid hair was held for higher prices.

OIL MERGER EFFECTIVE

Merger of Western Exploration Company and Consolidated Royalty Oil Company through exchange of 3½ shares of Western for one share of Consolidated has been declared effective, more than 51 per cent of Western Exploration shares having been deposited.

ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE

Engineers Public Service Company reports electrical output for the month of September of 181,838,000 kilowatt hours. This shows 11.1 per cent increase over September, 1929.

AWARDED DETROIT NOTES

DETROIT—Guaranty Company of New York was awarded $15,000,000 City of Detroit short-term notes.

A Window in Wall Street

LOOKING UP

Optimism originally was the name of Leibnitz's doctrine that the world is the best of all possible worlds. From the purist's point of view it can even now mean hardly anything but the belief that everything is ordered for the best. But as the business man uses it, optimism is the name for expectation of better business. Just now it is encouraging to note that "optimism" is becoming quite the cosmopolitan. No longer confined to Wall Street, Lombard Street or any other streets, and no longer excluded from them, the expression of cheerfulness over business prospects is coming from many corners of the globe.

CANADA'S PLACE IN COMMERCE

Canada depends on outside markets for the sale of 40 per cent of the grain it produces, for demand for 80 per cent of its forest products, including paper, for an outlet for more than 60 per cent of its metals and about 70 per cent of its fish. "Canada is now in a position to go ahead," S. H. Logan, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, says. Basing his conclusion on statistics, however, he points out that Canada's future depends upon conditions elsewhere.

KEEP THE KEY HANDY

Don't let the strong box get dusty. This would seem good advice in view of a study made of 20 common stocks that were considered high-grade investments in 1900. The study was made for Insuranshares Corporation by Standard Statistics. In tracing the histories of common stock investments selected at various times between 1900 and 1925, one striking fact stood out, according to a report on this study. This fact was that the deterioration of investment folios, even though selected under the most rigid requirements, was progressive. The older portfolios suffered more than the newer ones. Even in a portfolio selected as of 1925, there were found four issues which almost certainly would not be selected at present, the survey says. Changing economic conditions were, of course, responsible for the depreciation of originally high-grade investment issues. How is your strong box?

SELLING AND BUYING

One of those observers who has watched the stock market for a number of years very much as some people have been watching miniature golf for the last month or two says that short sellers are not all making money, even in these days. He mentions the professional sellers who covered their short lines when they thought bottom had been reached and, in addition, put out some lines on the long side, only to see the market go lower still. He points out that the big interests (and those are the ones usually making money) are buying stocks, not because they think the bottom has been reached, but because stocks are low and they feel that some of them are really cheap.

WHAT DOES MONEY SAY?

If money talks, $200,000,000 should have an impressive vocabulary. The $200,000,000 that Samuel Insull, public utility operator, has announced as the 1931 total of expenditures by his companies, has a vocabulary composed of such words as confidence, assurance, prosperity, and composed also of some actions that speak louder than words. The $3,000,000,000 group of corporations headed by Mr. Insull reported a gain of more than 7 per cent in revenues during the first eight months of 1930. Mr. Insull said that the figures on next year's expenditures represent "the faith we have in the future of the country."

MADE-AT-HOME, BUY-AT-HOME

The made-at-home, buy-at-home movement is coming into the news as one of the important phases of the business readjustment. The Manufacturers Record notes the steadily increasing prominence of this movement in the southern United States, but for some time New England has been urging New Englanders to buy New England products. It would seem that the purchaser of a product made in his own locality should stand to benefit by this policy. A manufacturer or merchant is more likely to bid for honor in his own community than for mere profit. He has first-hand information of what his community needs, moreover, and of what it can afford. It may have taken much sentiment to start the made-at-home, buy-at-home movement, but it will take more than sentiment to keep it going. If the made-at-home, buy-at-home movement results in increased pride of workmanship and an increased sense of business responsibility in the community, its future seems assured.

DIVIDENDS

Atlas Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 17. The regular quarterly stock dividend of 1¼ per cent previously declared is payable the same dates.

Process Corporation, Chicago, declared a quarterly dividend of 5 cents, placing the issue on a 20-cent annual basis compared with 50 cents previously. The dividend is payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Oct11	Last Oct10
25 Address Int'l...	30½	30⅛	30½	30⅛
150 Allied Motor ..	4	4	4	7¾
300 Am Equities ..	10	10	10	..
50 Am Radio & T ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
650 As Tel Util ...	22	20½	22	21
150 Brown Fence ..	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	22
900 Burnham Trad.	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
650 Butler Bros ..	8½	8	8	8
150 Cent Pub S A..	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20¾
850 Cent & S W Ut	18¾	17	18	19
300 Chi City pf....	7½	7	7½	8⅛
9500 Chicago Corp....	7⅜	6¾	7¼	7
200 Chi Corp pf....	43	42¾	43	43
375 Common Edison.	272½	269	272½	274¼
600 Consumers Co...	4	3⅝	3⅝	4
1300 Cont Chgo.....	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
2100 Cord Corp......	5¼	5	5	5
1500 El House Ut....	34⅜	33	33⅝	34¾
900 Gleaner C Har..	24¾	23	24¼	22
700 Grt Lakes Air...	3¼	3	3	3
1200 Inland Util.....	21	20½	21	21
5500 Insull Ut Inv....	49	46¾	46⅞	48⅞
50 Keystone Steel..	11½	11½	11½	11¼
150 Libby, McNeil...	13½	12¾	12¾	13⅜
100 Lion Oil......	10⅛	10	10	10½
500 Mahn Dearborn	27	26¾	27	27
100 Mer & Mfr A...	22½	22½	22½	..
200 Mid Uta pf....	100½	100½	100½	100
300 Mo-Kan Pipe..	12½	11½	11½	12
500 Morgan Lith...	7	6	6	8
200 Nat Ed Pwr A..	24	24	24	23⅝
100 No Am Car....	33	33	33	32½
400 N A L & Pw....	63½	62½	62½	63
250 Polymet Mfg...	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
550 Seab Ut Shares	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
250 Stand Dredge...	9⅜	8	9¼	8½
300 Swift & Co.....	28⅞	28½	28⅞	28¾
2400 Swift Int'l	35	33	34½	33⅜
100 Unit C Am pf...	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
350 U S Gypsum....	39⅛	39	39	39
600 U S Radio.......	16½	15½	15½	15¾
300 Utah Radio	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
450 Util & Ind........	10	9½	9½	9¾
150 Ut & Ind pf.....	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20⅜

Total sales 121,400.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO

(Figures in Mexican currency)

	1930	1929
July gross	8,790,718	10,219,603
Net aft exp	970,255	2,129,410
7 mos gross	65,454,578	64,374,292
Net aft exp	11,928,063	9,752,527

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

	1930	1929
First week in Oct.	$4,001,000	$4,452,000
Jan. 1-Oct. 7	132,436,000	158,140,000

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

	1930	1929
Frst week Oct.	$4,427,882	$5,321,526

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY

	1930	1929
Fourth week Sept. 30 .	$451.715	$510,174
Month Sept.	1,505,889	1,660,210
Jan. 1-Sept. 30	13,512,528	13,930,576

Public Utility Earnings

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION

	1930	1929
August gross	$657,945	$658,270
Net af tax and chgs..	153,452	146,633
12 months' gross	8,510,247	8,344,747
Net aft txs and chgs.	2,339,621	2,236,720
12 mos surp aft pfd divs of subs	2,163,313	2,063,478

STOCK VALUES DEPRECIATE

NEW YORK—The market value of 50 representative stocks on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of the week ended Saturday, Oct. 11 was $20,929,758,295, a decrease of $1,103,028,481, or approximately 5.01 per cent under the value of $22,032,786,776 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by McClure Jones & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange. This compares with $34,139,045,981, the value of the shares at the close of the corresponding day in 1929.

MARCONI INTERNATIONAL MARINE

LONDON—Marconi International Marine Communication Company declared interim dividend of 5 per cent on the common less tax, unchanged from last year.

ENCOURAGING FACTORS SEEN IN DOMINION

Despite Wheat Situation Business Gains Are Noted in Various Lines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Business interests of the Dominion are keeping a watchful eye on the Imperial Economic Conference in London.

It is felt that should the conference decide upon any workable scheme for the promotion of inter-Empire trade upon a reciprocal preference basis, Canadian trade would benefit substantially.

Western Canada particularly is looking forward to the conclusion of a trade agreement with Great Britain, which would insure permanent markets for western wheat.

Premier Bracken of Manitoba recently pointed out that for 25 years the West had been encouraged to increase its acreage, until today it was producing seven or eight times the amount of wheat that Canada required.

Apart from world conditions the wheat situation appears as the one factor retarding a broad recovery in the trade and industry of the Dominion, and should Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and his colleagues at the London conference conclude successfully such negotiations, it is felt that they will have placed Canada in a position to easily lead the world in a definite upward swing from the depression of the last 12 months.

As it is, the adverse economic influences from which the trade and commerce of the Dominion have been enduring are gradually being counteracted.

Constructive Programs

The news that the two major railway systems are to spend millions of dollars on equipment and supplies during the next few months has already sent a ripple of awakening confidence throughout the country. Then, too, there is evidence that no time is being lost by the Government in starting the program of relief authorized at the last session of Parliament through a vote of $20,000,000.

The volume of business reported by retail dealers throughout the country during the last week has been generally satisfactory. Trade has taken on a quicker pace, the demand for seasonal lines being particularly heavy.

Some restriction in volume has been noted in the wholesale dry goods trade, deliveries being comparatively light and sales below the average. The grocery trade reports a steady demand for staple lines, with an active movement in canned goods and sugar.

Some improvement is noted in the demand for leather and rubber belting, and the movement of sole and upper leather shows a gain. Railway purchases of rolling stock and equipment have been held to immediate requirements, but an improvement is expected soon, in view of the buying program decided upon by the railways.

Automobile sales are better than they were in September, with a stronger demand for dealers' stocks. Accessories and replacement parts are moving well. Conditions in the electrical equipment market show an improvement.

Quebec Business Sound

A recent survey of conditions in the Province of Quebec shows that business in that Province is on a sound basis. The survey disclosed that only two factories were working as low as 50 per cent of capacity, whereas the average runs to 90 per cent. This is based on a six-day week, and in some cases factories are working a night shift, the number of such overtime factories being about 10 per cent of the whole.

It is reported that commencement of work on the railway terminal and new public works program at Montreal is expected to employ 30,000 workers, and to promote the sales of road and construction machinery in that district. Sales of general machinery in eastern Canada have increased considerably during the last two weeks. The iron and steel business generally is more active than it was two weeks ago.

Both August and September grain shipments from the Port of Montreal exceeded the figures recorded for the corresponding months last year, though this fact alone fails to indicate any marked improvement in the situation prevailing throughout this season of navigation. To date, there is a difference of 12,406,364 bushels between the deliveries of this and last year, and grain receipts at the harbor elevators are lower by more than 13,000,000 bushels.

Dividend and bond interest payments to be made by Canadian corporations during October will total approximately $45,820,000, as compared with disbursements of $41,229,344 in the like month of 1929. Including bond interest on Dominion, provincial and municipal obligatons the total accruing to investors during the current month will be about $63,613,551.

Bonds Show Strength

The market strength, which has been such a distinguishing feature of the government, municipal and corporation bond market for the last few months, was again carried into September, with the result that new bond financing for that month reached a fairly high volume.

Sales for the month totaled $32,973,667, which exceeds the total for September, 1929, by $17,354,430. Bond flotations for the year have now reached a total of $488,709,027, which compares with $401,827,385 and $330,073,316 in 1929 and 1928, respectively.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports total production of silver in 1929 was 23,143,261 fine ounces, compared with 21,936,407 fine ounces in 1928. Zinc production established a new high record of 197,267,087 pounds, valued at $10,626,778. Comparative figures for 1928 were 184,647,374 pounds and $10,143,050.

TO OPEN BUENOS AIRES RAILWAY

NEW YORK—The Public Utility Holding Corporation of America announces the receipt of cable advices from Argentina stating that the first section of the new Buenos Aires underground railway line will be officially opened to the public next Wednesday, Oct. 15, having been completed in the record time of 21 months. The cost of this completed project will be approximately $20,000,000.

RICHFIELD OIL CO.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Los Angeles Times says two proposals for consolidation of the Richfield Oil Company with other companies are under consideration by the former. The paper names the Union Oil Company and the Tidewater Associated Oil Company as the corporations with which Richfield may merge.

PARAMOUNT PUBLIX HAS RECORD NET IN SEPTEMBER QUARTER

NEW YORK—Paramount Publix Corporation, formerly Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation, estimates consolidated net for quarter ended Sept. 27, at $5,100,000 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to $1.60 a share on 3,180,636 average no-par shares outstanding during the quarter, against $3,600,000 or $1.21 a share on 2,972,742 average shares in the preceding quarter and $4,601,000 or $1.74 a share on 2,647,326 shares in the third quarter of 1929.

For nine months ended Sept. 27, net is estimated at $13,541,000 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to $4.59 a share on 2,948,397 average shares, compared with $9,731,000 or $4.11 a share on 2,366,180 average shares in nine months of 1929.

Estimated net for September quarter is 11 per cent ahead of September quarter a year ago, and a new high for this period in history of the company. Nine months' estimated net is 39 per cent ahead of corresponding period of 1929, and also creates a new record.

STREET RAILWAY SHOWINGS POOREST AMONG UTILITIES

In the utility group the street railways are in the least satisfactory position. Their operations during the first half of the present year resulted in a further decrease in operating revenues and passenger traffic. The causes—business recession and its corollary, unemployment, as well as bus and private automobile competition—are too well known to need elaboration.

During the first six months of 1930 the 18 street railway companies operating in Massachusetts and reporting to the Department of Public Utilities showed operating revenues of $26,660,931, a decrease of $1,272,451, or 4.5 per cent from the $27,933,382 reported for the first six months of 1929. Of these 18 companies 15 filed figures on revenue passengers transported.

Reports showed that 236,925,022 passengers were carried in the first six months of this year, compared with 248,928,748 during the like period of 1929 by the same companies, a decrease of 12,003,726, or 4.9 per cent.

MELVILLE SHOE SALES INCREASE OVER 1929

NEW YORK—Melville Shoe Corporation continues to record gains in sales and net over 1929. Sales for nine months totaled $21,097,025, an increase of 13.3 per cent over the corresponding period of 1929, although this year's business gives reflection to sales of Traveler Shoe Stores Corporation, acquired April 1. Sales in September were $2,186,108, a gain of 9.1 per cent over September, 1929.

Net available on the common for nine months also registered substantial improvement over 1929, despite the fact that there are 17,085 additional shares of common out in connection with absorption of Traveler.

In six months to June 30 net was $955,705 after depreciation and taxes, equal to $2.33 a share on 371,461 shares of no-par common, compared with $727,069 in first half of 1929, or $1.80 a share on 354,395 shares of no-par common then issued.

Melville Shoe Corporation will continue to expand its outlets for all chains where desirable locations are available. Since April 1 it has opened three additional Traveler stores in Boston, Cleveland and Buffalo.

INCREASE IN COPPER STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER

NEW YORK—Total stocks of refined and blister copper increased 15,962 tons during September to a total of 597,785 tons Oct. 1, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. Surplus of finished copper at refiners in North and South America showed an increase of 12,962 tons to 360,650 tons Sept. 30. Production by United States mines during the month was 56,584 short tons, compared with 56,136 in August and 79,402 in September last year.

Smelter production of the United States, Canada and Mexico aggregated 85,580 tons in September, compared with 84,560 in August and 84,426 in July. Export shipments of refined copper in September totaled 37,873 tons, compared with 38,319 in August and 45,921 in September last year. Domestic shipments totaled 65,169 tons, compared with 56,810 tons in August and 98,043 tons in September, 1929.

OTIS ELEVATOR'S NET FOR QUARTER HIGHER

Otis Elevator Company for nine months ended Sept. 30 reports net income of $5,216,869 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $5,625,177 in the first nine months of 1929. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income was $2,022,371, compared with $1,863,622 in the third quarter of 1929.

Net income for nine months ended Sept. 30 is equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to $2.46 a share on the 2,000,000 requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to $2.46 a share on the 2,000,000 shares of no-par common, compared with $2.66 a share in the like period of 1929, computed on the same common share basis. For September quarter net was equal to 96 cents a common share, compared with 88 cents a share on the same share basis in the third quarter last year.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE HAS DECLINE

LONDON—Board of Trade reports September imports into the United Kingdom £78,651,000, compared with £79,905,000 in August and £98,368,000 in September, 1929. Exports were £42,740,000, compared with £42,776,000 in August and £55,104,000 in September, 1929. Reëxports were £5,393,000, compared with £6,342,000 in August and £6,735,000 in September, 1929.

Yarn cloth exports amounted to £5,474,000, compared with £6,552,000 in August.

Imports of iron and steel totaled 232,829 tons, compared with 195,404 tons in August, while iron and steel exports totaled 220,280 tons, compared with 218,828 in August.

MARKS WEAK IN AMSTERDAM

AMSTERDAM—More gold imports are awaited as marks continue weak against guilders. The Netherlands Bank has received the 17,500,000 marks gold recently announced for shipment to Holland from Berlin. The German International 5½ per cent loan was firm, rising three points from Friday's close.

AMERICAN CHICLE CO.

American Chicle Co. reports for the September quarter net profit, after depreciation and taxes, of $616,977, equal to $1.23 a share on 500,000 no-par common shares. This compares with net of $584,729, or $1.17 a share a year ago.

MARKET FOR LEATHER HAS BETTER TONE

Small-Lot Buying of Footwear Increasing Call for Some Lines

Some improvement in the demand for leather has resulted from an accumulation of small-lot buying of footwear, according to latest reports from the leather markets. Offal prices are stronger, but the general trend in other sections of the list is mixed.

Oak sole leather in the Boston market is moving to fill immediate requirements. Standard makes of steer backs, tannery run, are quoted at 42@41c, though it is reported that late deals of unusual volume were executed at 40@38c.

Philadelphia tanners report a fair and steady demand for factory bends, with buyers bidding on large quantities squeezing the current prices fully 2 cents below the established rates. Heavy bends factory and some finder's bends combined X selection are quoted at 65c, with the grade A at 60c, B at 57c and C at 55 to 53c. Scoured oak backs are listed at 42@40c.

Texas oak bends, X grade, show no material change in price. Present trading in them is spotty, with an easiness apparent in the different selections.

Boston dealers in oak offal report the demand snappy. The major call centers on rough double shoulders, of which more than 50,000 were booked, at prices ranging from 33@26c.

Some Good Buying

Advices from other large markets say that buyers are taking sizable lots of the better makes at 33@31c, with welting selections booked out at 30@26c. There is a broad demand for bellies, buyers' commitments amounting to several car lots at 21@20c for medium-weight steers of belting-butt tannage. Dealers are asking 22c, though 21c is the confirmed maximum on sales. The better selections of heads are obtainable at 13@12c.

Union-tanned sole leather in the Boston market is moving in the same routine way noted for months back. There still is a cautious tone manifested by the larger operators. Packer steer backs, tannery run, are nominally offered at 40c down, weight, trim and tannage considered. Philadelphia tanners are booking sales at 43@41c, and No. 2 packer bends at 50c.

New York reports say sales continue small though frequent. Prices are unchanged, with steer and cow backs quoted at 41@40c. Union offal dealers generally are not participants in the trade revival noticed in the demand for oak-tanned offal, sales being in tune with immediate requirements. Shoulders are the more active of the three selections, with late sales booked at 26c. Standard makes of steer bellies are selling at 21@20c, cows at 20@18c, while untrimmed heads are quiet at 12c.

Undercover Contracting

It is an open secret that undercover contracting has been going on during the last 30 days, kid stock and chrome-tanned side leather being mentioned in such dealings. Kid skins having a spread of six feet down, ranging in price from 40 to 16 cents, have been sold in volume lots for future cutting.

Calfskin tanners say daily sales are ordinary. It is common knowledge, however, that large operators are seeking stock at prices which warrant commitments of unlimited volume. Quotations on the popular full-chrome selections are nominal, ranging for B's from 42@38c, for C's 38@36c, and for the D grade 34@30c.

Side upper leather activities are in line with weekly needs of shoe manufacturers. There has been no material change in prices, though sellers face bearish bids on all occasions.

Split leather tanners report sales of many thousand feet of lining split at 9@6½c. Smooth-finished lining split, top grade, is quoted at 12@11c, with seconds at 10c. Patent leather prices still are mixed.

Glazed-kid tanners are doing a day-to-day business of a duplicating character. Small black skins are scarce in all markets. Those with a spread of four feet downward are well sold up in all the grades.

PACIFIC GAS BUYS COPPER

Taking advantage of the present low price of copper, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company announced that it had placed orders for 12,000,000 pounds of copper at 10 cents per pound to cover its requirements during the coming year. The order was divided in equal proportions between the Anaconda Copper Company and the General Cable Corporation. All of this copper will be delivered in the form of wire or cable of various sizes and types and, including the cost of manufacture, the total cost will exceed $1,500,000.

AUSTIN MOTOR CO., LTD.

LONDON—Austin Motor Co., Ltd., for the seven months ended July 31, 1930, reports net of £384,342 after maintenance, depreciation, interest, income taxes, sinking fund reserves, etc. Stock consists of 250,000 7 per cent cumulative preference shares of £1 each, 1,000,000 6 per cent (free of tax) cumulative B preference shares of £1 each, 1,500,000 20 per cent preferred ordinary shares 10s. each and 600,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each. Gross profit was £858,136.

PENNSYLVANIA-DIXIE CEMENT

Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp. reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net of $417,192 after depreciation, depletion, interest and federal taxes, equivalent to $3.07 a share on 135,888 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with $686,072 or $5.05 a share on the preferred for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1929.

BURLINGTON INCOME OFF

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad's September gross is estimated at $12,700,000, against $14,618,636 in September, 1929, and net operating income at $2,800,000, compared with $3,577,132. Current outlook is that October gross will run behind October, 1929, but should be ahead of September, 1930.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK—Electric output of Associated Gas & Electric Company for September was 265,148,415 k. w. h., an increase of 2,026,139 or slightly less than 1 per cent over September, 1929. August decreased 1,813,840 k. w. h. Gas output was 14,350,985 cubic feet, a decrease of 92,214 or 6-10 of 1 per cent, also an improvement over August.

CADILLAC MOTOR OUTPUT

September production of the Cadillac Motor Company totaled 3498 cars, compared with 3535 cars in August, which was the largest month so far this year. Actual orders on hand for deliveries to foreign countries, it was reported, will make October the largest month this year for Cadillac export business.

WILL RECEIVE $312,000,000

Holders of corporate bonds will receive $176,079,978 in interest this month, and the sum to be realized from serial redemptions, regular maturities and bond calls will total $136,358,264, a compilation by Standard Statistics Company shows.

RUBBER EXCHANGE CLOSED

The Rubber Exchange of New York was closed today, to reopen next Tuesday. Members who had rubber to deliver, however, kept their offices open today in accordance with the action of the exchange board in granting a petition to close the exchange.

60% SALES INCREASE in an "OFF" year

The same Associated System New Business Departments that sold $1,891,348 of electric ranges, refrigerators, water heaters and other appliances the first six months of 1929 sold $3,023,531 during the same period of this year.

Increasing use of the services supplied adds to the value of Associated securities.

Gold Debenture Bonds, due 1968, of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, principal unit of the System, yield about 5½% at present prices.

Interest earned 2.01 times on an overall basis after depreciation. These bonds enjoy an active market on the New York Curb Exchange.

Please send me Circular P 28.

Public Utility Investing Corporation

61 Broadway, New York

HARTFORD, CONN.

TRAVELERS INS. CO. STOCK

Details upon request

Conning & Co.

50 LEWIS STREET

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

164th Dividend

The regular quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents ($2.25) per share will be paid on October 15, 1930, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 20, 1930.

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE CAUSES A DECLINE IN PESETA TO NEW LOW

MADRID (AP)—The peseta slumped to new low figures this morning, dropping to 10.12 to the dollar and 49.40 to the pound sterling.

Most of the actual transactions were at a better figure, however, because in view of the uncertainty banks took enough margin to protect themselves. Most deals were at 10 pesetas flat to the dollar.

The new low caused further depression in the business world and disappointment in official circles, where improvement had been hoped for. Bankers say that apparently the situation is much influenced by lack of confidence in foreign money centers, presumably caused by reports of strikes and political conditions in Spain.

UNION OIL STOCK DIVIDEND LIKELY

LOS ANGELES — Indications are that Union Oil Company of California may find it convenient to continue the quarterly stock dividend one more quarter, with a 1 per cent disbursement at the forthcoming meeting, probably Oct. 6.

It is pretty certain to be the last stock dividend until conditions in oil have stabilized a good deal further. It can also be stated with reasonable assurance that Union will not attempt to substitute a stock right or other policy for stock dividends.

The regular quarterly cash dividend of 50 cents has not been in question, and unless some serious upheaval in the oil industry should occur, will not call for more than routine consideration.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL'S BUDGET $52,000,000

ST. LOUIS—Increased use of the telephone and necessity of providing for a probable gain of 65,000 telephones this year are resulting in expenditure by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company of St. Louis of approximately $1,000,000 a week in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas, or a total of $52,000,000 for 1930, said President Nims. The 1930 budget will exceed 1929 by nearly $12,000,000.

The current year's construction calls for placing of long distance circuits underground between St. Louis and Kansas City, at a cost of more than $11,000,000; long distance offices in St. Louis, Kansas City and Dallas, at cost of $12,500,000; extending telephone lines in exchange with other companies, $11,000,000, and about $9,000,000 for new telephone instruments, private branch switchboards and repairs.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL

International Agricultural Corp. reports for the year ended June 30, 1930, net profits after all charges including interest, depreciation, depletion and taxes of $1,326,176, equivalent after dividends on the $7 prior preference stock, to $1.83 a share on 430,000 common shares. This compares with net profits after similar charges in the preceding fiscal year of $1,116,617, equivalent after prior preference stock dividends, to 92 cents a share on the common. Dividends in arrears on the prior preference stock total $22.75 a share.

PURITY BAKERIES CORP.

Purity Bakeries Corporation reports for 40 weeks ended Oct. 4, 1930, net income of $3,299,404 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $4.10 a share on the 805,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $4,281,886, or $5.39 a share on 805,037 shares, for 40 weeks ended Oct. 5, 1929.

EQUITABLE OFFICE BUILDING

Equitable Office Building Corporation reports for five months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,016,663 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $1,028,809 in the like period of the previous year. September net profit was $202,093, compared with $213,737 in September, 1929.

CENTRAL PUBLIC SERVICE CORP.

NEW YORK—Central Public Service Corp. has acquired four gas companies, serving 13 towns in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and has disposed of a subsidiary operating in three cities in Mississippi.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE **REAL ESTATE**

SCOTLAND ARGYLLSHIRE

FOR SALE PRIVATELY

THE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF

MUCKAIRN

3 Miles from Taynuilt Station. Oban 10 Miles. Extending to an Area of about 1710 ACRES (with additional shooting if desired)

THE RESIDENCE, enlarged and modernised in 1926, stands near the shore of Loch Etive, in one of the most beautiful situations in the West of Scotland.

ACCOMMODATION—Lounge Hall, Reception rooms, 12 Principal Bed and Dressing rooms, 3 Bathrooms and ample Domestic Offices.

Central Heating. Electric Light and Power. Garage for 5 Cars. 3 Cottages.

SHOOTING extends to about 3,000 acres (of which 1,342 acres are rented at a nominal sum), and includes Pheasants, Blackgame, Woodcock, Snipe, Duck, etc.

TROUT FISHING in Private Loch; SEA FISHING, BATHING, etc. GOOD PIER and BOATHOUSE. Golf at Oban (10 miles).

The Farms of Dalnamac and Lakefield are included in the Sale.

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION TO:—

The Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20 Hanover Square, London, W. 1, 90 Princes Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Pinckney St.—In private house, 2nd floor, 2 heated unfurnished rooms and bath; $60 per month. Haymarket 1633.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—One room, kitchenette suite, $32.50 up; references. Apply 454 Huntington Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two rooms and bath with light housekeeping facilities; suitable for business people. 208 Winthrop Rd. Regent 2901.

BROOKLINE apartment in 2-family house, 6 rooms and sun parlor, first floor; splendid location; garage optional. Phone Beacon 4204.

CONCORD, N. H., at the North End—Five-room apartment with garage; modern improvements; quiet neighborhood. Address E. A. P., 238 North Main St.

E. BRAINTREE, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished 5 rooms and bath in private home. Braintree 0398-M or B-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, East 48th—Lovely artistic 3-room apartment, fireplace; exceptional for its completeness; ideally located. Wickersham 6650.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th St.—Large unfurnished one-room apartment, tiled bath, kitchenette; all improvements; $65 monthly. Tel. Riverside 3851.

N. Y. C., West End Ave. 646 (91st St.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; ideal location. Schuyler 5943 mornings.

CARPENTERS

MEDFORD, MASS.—Carpenter (licensed) wants small jobs (by contract), new work, repairs or alterations. JOSEPH BRETT, Mystic 0426.

DESK SPACE

N. Y. C., 5th Ave., 45th St.—Mailing privilege and phone messages; highest class building, selected clientele. For information, phone Van. 8935.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway N Y C Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N Y C Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way New York City Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J E CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8935.

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave New York Audubon 2856

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, auditor and office manager is offered an opportunity to become associated with large manufacturing corporation; a thorough knowledge of auditing and accounting is required, sufficient executive ability to manage an office force of 12, willingness to work hard and qualify for advancement; Christian Scientist preferred; give complete information in first letter; prompt action desired. Write or wire C. B. KINKEAD, care The Huntington Furniture Lines, Inc., Huntington, W. Va.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON	
107 Falmouth St	Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK	
270 Madison Ave	Tel Caledonia 2706
LONDON	
2, Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS	
3 Avenue de l'Opera	Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE	
11 Via Magenta	Tel. 23.406
BERLIN	
59A Unter den Linden	Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA	
902 Fox Bldg.	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO	
1058 McCormick Bldg.	Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND	
1499 Union Trust Bldg.	Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT	
3-101 General Motors Bldg.	Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY	
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.	Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO	
625 Market St	Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES	
Van Nuys Bldg	Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE	
350 Skinner Bldg.	Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS	
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg.	Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND OREGON	
1022 Am Bank Bldg.	Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Coach Stagg Hopes His Farm Will Pay

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"The trouble with us farmers," said Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran football coach at University of Chicago, "is that we can't control our marketing." This statement was made by the noted athletic leader when he left here for Albion, N. Y., to spend two weeks on the family farm. He said he had first-hand knowledge of the need for farm relief. Last year the operations of his farm resulted in a deficit of $133.29, although he made a profit the year before.

"We're getting pretty good crops this year, though," said Mr. Stagg, "and I am shipping a carload of pears into Chicago. We just sold 6000 pounds of navy beans, and we have 340 bushels of wheat and 342 bushels of oats harvested. We expect 1500 barrels of apples and have three acres of cucumbers for the pickle works."

FEW PAY CUTS FOUND IN NATIONAL CHECK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Contrary to the prevailing impression that wages generally have been reduced throughout the country, the National Industrial Conference Board, in its bulletin issued on Oct. 14, asserted that "the official evidence of the prevalence of wage reductions is almost wholly negative."

Citing figures showing the average hourly and weekly earnings of workers in industry for the seven months ending July 15, 1930, the bulletin says that the number of workers affected by wage decreases during that period was less than 2 per cent of the 3,000,000 wage earners for whom reports were available.

The bulletin calls attention to what it terms the "depressing effect on the public mind" of such reports of widespread wage reductions, declaring that they resulted from a one-sided presentation of figures relating to changes which available statistics on the subject did not confirm.

SUGAR MARKET SOUGHT

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—A special commission started, Oct. 10, for China to investigate possibilities of forming a larger market for Cuban sugar in the Far East.

LOVELY modern stucco house, 7 generously sized rooms, 1-car garage attached, hot water heat, automatic water heater, Frigidaire, sun porch, breakfast nook, tile kitchen and bath; for sale immediately. Post Office Box 85, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 1922.

LYNBROOK, N. Y.—8-room modern house; plot 50x100; residential section; two blocks from station and schools; 35 minutes on L. I. R. R. to Penn. Station or Brooklyn; worth $10,000, $6000 first mortgage only; $2500 cash gives title. Box F-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 63 East 90th St.—Fifteen-room modern house for sale; also will rent furnished. Tel. Atwater 5527.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d (New York City).

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—Vegaphone banjo and case; good condition, reasonable. Phone Schuyler 5756, Apartment 43, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office to let; 33 West 42nd St., Room 928.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

SMALL jobs neatly executed. THOS. GRAHAM, 103 Midland Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J. Phone Glen Ridge 2-5364-M (Collins).

PAYING GUESTS

MY HOME, which may interest elderly ladies looking for pleasant winter or year around quarters, accommodates 10 guests, Christian Scientists preferred, and is conveniently located in Larchmont Manor, New York; accessible to 2 Christian Science churches—New Rochelle and Mamaroneck. For information address P. O. Box 119, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, by-laws; church and lecture work; bookbinding; everything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES

51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large front room with board, suitable young lady or couple; beautiful home; Cleveland Park; reasonable. 3609 34th St. N. W. Tel. Cleveland 3739.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Small room, bathroom floor; Christian Scientist preferred; 2 minutes B. M. T. Phone Buckminster 3453.

NEWARK, N. J.—Furnished room, suitable for couple, in comfortably furnished home; references given and required; board optional. MRS. E. AVERY, 169 Elwood Ave. Humboldt 2,2456.

NEW YORK CITY, 78th St., Near 5th Ave.—Will rent 3 beautiful front rooms of my 8-room apartment; 2 gentlemen or couple. Telephone Rhinelander 2447.

N. Y. C., 179th (1366 St. Nicholas) — Large, light, comfortable room, kitchen privileges, shower, heated, elevator, reasonable. Wash. Hghts. 0309.

NEW YORK CITY, 325 Central Park West—5-6-7 rooms unfurnished, reasonable rental; near Christian Science church; agent on premises.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 West 95th (31)—Charming double room, $14; single rooms, clothes closet, running water, $8, $7. BOSHELL.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MARRIED couple, houseman or caretaker, plain cook; available until April 1; good references. W. T., 410 Bird Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPANION-ATTENDANT position desired by experienced man; references exchanged. B-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JANITOR WORK WANTED—Experienced in office building, apartment and hotel. Write D. E. STONERM, 319 East 49th St., N. Y. C.

SHIPPING clerk, warehouse foreman, radio training, well schooled, abled bodied. DARLEY, 551 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—A line of goods to sell in southern states during winter months. S. C. FAGARD, 5602 Buffalo Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT companion to lady living alone, good reader, seamstress. Box C-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED woman desires position as companion housekeeper or light housework for couple in exchange for room and board; can do plain sewing. 60 Northern Avenue, care WILLONER, Washington Heights 2762 (N. Y. C.).

REFINED, intelligent young colored woman wishes clerical work; references. MRS. MABEL E. ROGERS, 80 Rockland St., Roxbury, Mass. Garrison 5924.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, capable, thoroughly experienced, desires position of responsibility; apt, conscientious, faithful; $35-$40. MISS E. COLE, 170 W. 78th St., New York City. Trafalgar 2452.

STENOGRAPHER bookkeeper, refined, 6 years' secretarial experience; good on collections, detail work. Box R-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG woman wishes to be companion to woman; willing to do light housekeeping or sewing. Box F-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG LADY wishes care of child full or part time. Phone Atlantic 7332 (N. Y. C.).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
531 West 122nd St., N. Y. C. Monument 3049

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-5613

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats, Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup Campbell's Soups. We deliver Phone Columbia 5260
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

WM. H. GROVERMANN
JEWELER
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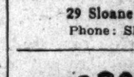

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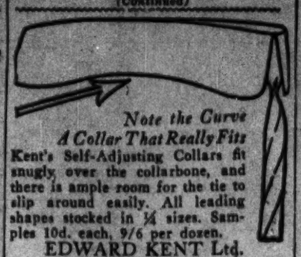

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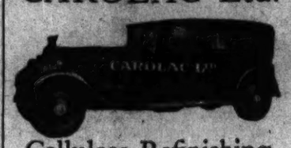

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: AUGUSTE RODIN.

Where: France.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: A French sculptor who knew no master among his contemporaries. Born in Paris, into humble circumstances, existence was for him constantly a struggle. He was early employed in the studio of a sculptor, in which he learned the technical aspects of the work. He was for a time the pupil of one sculptor, then of another; he was assistant in half a dozen studios. Following the dubious reception of his first work, The Man With the Broken Nose, he went to the more friendly atmosphere of Brussels and there collaborated with a Belgian artist. In 1875 he exhibited his Portrait of Garnier, and the Salon of 1877 included The Bronze Age, which may today be seen in the Luxembourg Gallery, in Paris.

Thus had Rodin, who had patiently produced portrait busts, designs for the Sèvres porcelain works, and architectural ornaments, arrived at a recognized position of eminence. Today students and lovers of sculpture visit the Musée Rodin in Paris or the other Musée at suburban Meudon; they cover long, weary stretches of museum corridors to seek out one precious work by Rodin. In many a museum there is a copy of The Thinker, which once stood bravely before the Panthéon in Paris; perhaps there are almost as many reproductions of The Burgesses of Calais, of which the poignant pity brings a sob into the throat every time, or of The Kiss or of The Hand of God.

Experts point out that Rodin's sculptures are but variations on the themes which he found in nature, for he needed no other inspiration. He has been called "a sculptor of intimate emotions." Some people feel that his concepts are unpleasantly sensuous, and certainly there is even about The Thinker a sense of the animal. Yet in such sculptures as The Age of Bronze and in the female busts there is buoyancy and grace and delicacy, as of a spring during the childhood of the race.

Brevities

Minneapolis Journal: As the joke about setting the midget car in the alley and catching a mouse has worn threadbare, the other one takes its place about the car running up the sleeve of the man who reached out his hand to indicate a turn.

Arkansas Gazette: Paderewski is coming to America a poor man. If he will buy a saxophone and learn to croon, Paderewski will leave America a rich man.

Los Angeles Times: Laughter is merely a grin gone talkie.

Seattle Daily Times: Another way to lose control of a car is to supply a son or daughter with a key.

Toledo Blade: They say the dollar of today goes farther than the dollar of yesterday. Perhaps it is true—we don't know. All we see is the start.

Publishers Syndicate: You never realize how fortunate you are until you enter a gift shop and see how many things your friends haven't sent you.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: An invention makes it possible to blow out electric lights, but the globe that shines in the eyes from a neighbor's window will not be equipped.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: Hard times make more conversation than good times.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: What a man thinks about house cleaning is that he'd rather move into a new home newly furnished—if he had the money.

A Word a Day

Advocate

This word comes to us from the Latin *advocatus*, "one summoned or called to another," properly the past participle of *advocare*, "to call to, to call to one's aid"—compounded of *ad*, "to," and *vocare*, "to call."

We use the word as a noun to designate "one who pleads the cause of another"; and as a verb to mean "to plead in favor of, to support, to vindicate."

Ad'-vo-cate is accented on the first syllable; sound first *a* as in *hat*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *senate*.

"My little children, these things write I unto you, that ye sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the righteous" (I John 2: 1).

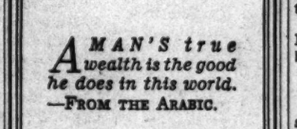
Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Odds and Ends

The Fourragere

The fourragere, a French military decoration consisting of looped cords worn on the left shoulder of the uniform, is presented to a unit of troops for distinguished war service, and is worn by all the men of the troop and carried on the colors.

POLISH IS THE THING



The British use shoe polish to a greater extent than any other country in the world. Approximately 42,570,000 pounds of polish are manufactured annually in the country, while 97,000 are imported from the United States.

Going to Peru?

A passport, a vaccination certificate and a police certificate of good conduct were formerly necessary for tourists entering Peru, but all three regulations have now been rescinded by the Peruvian Government.

Radio Time

It is estimated that owners of radio sets in the United States use them on an average of four hours a day.

Cartel

Cartel is the term applied in Europe to various industrial combinations, production cartels having as their main object the prevention of overproduction, while in the selling cartel, a single selling agency handles the output of the various plants of the organization.

The Mississippi

Mississippi River water is so muddy by the time it reaches New Orleans that 3.6 tons of foreign matter are removed from every 1,000,000 gallons before it enters the water system of the city.

Investment Trusts

Investment trusts have been in operation in England and Scotland for more than 65 years.

Berlin's Honors

Goethe and Schiller have 16 streets apiece named after them in Berlin, it being the custom of that city thus to perpetuate the names of great Germans.

A Quotation for Today

A MAN'S true wealth is the good he does in this world.
—FROM THE ARABIC.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss and his friends were playing with his new football this afternoon—
But it was too big and clumsy for me—
So I picked up a stick and rushed around among the players until some one offered to throw it for me—
Then away I raced and brought it back—
And coaxed some one into throwing it again, and in that way I had as much fun as anybody!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Boy of Today

Glasgow, Scot.

A SMALL boy of eight years was playing beside the bleachfield pond at Cowdenbeath when he fell into the deep water and after some floundering about disappeared. An onlooker waded in but was unable to reach the boy.

Sergt. John Frew of the First Cowdenbeath Company of the Boys' Brigade, hearing the alarm, rushed to the spot and plunged at once into the pond. At first he was unable to locate the child, but after a sustained effort he found him entangled in the weeds at the muddy bottom of the pond. He succeeded in extricating the child, brought him to the surface, and swam with him to the edge of the pond. The rescued boy had artificial respiration applied, and was restored.

Sergeant Frew has been awarded the Boys' Brigade Cross for Heroism for this act; he is only 18.

'Can't Disappoint a Horse'

DUE to the home training he has had from babyhood, a little boy in South London is very kind to animals. When the coal horse stops at his door, Bernard gets any greens his mother may have left over and gives them to the animal; and, of course, a warm friendship has sprung up. But one day, according to a contribution from Miss E. H., the horse arrived, and there were no greens! Bernard disappeared; but in a minute or two he was back, and the horse was crunching a juicy apple. The child admitted that he had bought it, for, as he added, "You can't disappoint a horse."

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Customer (at village general shop): "How is it today's papers are so late?"
Shopkeeper: "Well, they ain't exactly late, mister, but before I puts 'em out, there's a few of yesterday's to get rid of."

Still Puzzled

"May I ask you to give me your photograph?" he urged.

"If you do," she said, "I'll reply with the negative."

Financial Notes

First Pater: "My son's letters from school always send me to the dictionary."

Second Pater: "You're fortunate! My son's letters always send me to the bank."—*Pearson's.*

Decently and in Order

"Will you put on your shoes and socks!" exclaimed the waiting mother. "Please do hurry!"

The child stopped all motion, one sock suspended in midair while he said patiently:

"Why, Mother, I put *on* my socks and shoes—I take *off* my shoes and socks."

Which was a clean hit for the four-year-old.

A Party Joke

A Democrat from Kansas was going through the Carlsbad Caverns. The guide said, "It took millions of years for this great cavern to be made."

The Kansas Democrat said, "I didn't know it was a Republican Administration contract."—*El Paso Herald.*

That Uncertain Quantity

"Hash is certainly an enthusiastic dish."

"How's that?"

"The cook puts everything she has into it."—*Life.*

Profitable Trading

Sambo borrowed a pair of rubber boots from Mose. Time passed and the boots were not returned. They met.

Said Mose: "Sambo, when is you-all gwine gimme back dem boots ob mine?

"Ah ain't got yoh-all's boots, Mose," said Sambo. "Ah dun traded dem foh a pair ob mah own."—*Recorder.*

The Man We're Looking For

"Yes, ma'am, I repair and recover umbrellas."

"Fine! Go to Mrs. Dinklespoof at 123 Tobasco Street and recover a pearl-handle umbrella. When you come back I'll give you some more addresses."—*Pathfinder.*

Annual Resolution

Gent: "Do you intend to do your Christmas shopping early this year?"

Last-Minute Shopper: "Yes, I always intend to."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Perhaps Days

"He is the recording secretary of a chess club."

"But what does he do?"

"Oh, he reads the hours of the last meeting."—*Life.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

Australia Tightens Its Belt

IT HAS been said that the greatest blunder a political party can commit is to come into office at a time of business depression. This was the first of the mishaps to befall the new Labor Government of Australia under J. H. Scullin. Its entry into office occurred at a time of falling prices for products such as wool and wheat which contribute heavily to the national income of the Dominion.

Comprising more than half of Australia's exports, these products "sold off" to the extent of cutting the value of Australian merchandise exports for the fiscal year ended June 30 by no less than 30 per cent. The situation speedily uncovered fiscal troubles, arising chiefly out of overborrowing. Half of the Dominion's national debt, of $5,000,000,000, is held in London. Payments to foreign bondholders could not be met. Interest was paid only by accumulating further debt in the shape of short-term accommodation in London.

Such a combination of circumstances was sufficient to throw the country out of fiscal equilibrium. The drop in tax yields also unbalanced both the federal and state budgets. The crisis produced a call for an outside diagnostician. Sir Otto Niemeyer of the Bank of England came, saw, and made his report, which outlined a case for wholesale retrenchment, and led to a compromise agreement to that end between the Commonwealth and state premiers. Foreign borrowing will be abandoned. Internal borrowing will be restricted to reproductive works from which within a reasonable period of time the revenue shall be at least equal to the debt service. Rigid administrative economy is the new order of the day.

To a new Government, seeking to improve social services, the decision necessitated courage of a high order, but Premier Scullin was persuaded that such a program was the only possible course of action if budgets were to be balanced. None has been more vigorous than he in repudiating those Australians who see a short cut to a new equilibrium in debt repudiation.

The economy program means a radical reduction in the standard of living. Since Australian levels have hitherto been upheld by an influx of money, the decision to dispense with it will cut some $150,000,000 off the national income. Add this to the diminished receipts from exports, some $200,000,000, and the result is that Australia is faced with a decline in living standards which the authorities place as high as 20 per cent.

In spite of the opposition of certain groups, the decision to live on a lower plane has been received with general support throughout the Dominion. This has rallied quotations of Australian bonds on the London market. Nobody doubts the ability of Australia to emerge from its present trial with unimpaired strength. Prices must recover some day, and when that time comes, Australia's effort to live on its own resources should have proved not only manageable but wholesome.

Is the Legion Keeping Faith?

REFUSAL of the American Legion to go on record as demanding repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment must be heartening news to many Americans who had begun to question how far the Legion was attaining in a workaday world the high goals it set for itself in war-time idealism.

In the striking and detailed emphasis which President Hoover placed on those goals in his speech to the Legionnaires a few days ago some observers detected a hint that the Legion had fallen somewhat short of its early promise and needed to be recalled to primary purposes. Mr. Hoover recognized the difficulty—one which besets those who stayed at home as well as those who went to war. He remarked that "service to the great ideals of peace is ofttimes even more difficult and ofttimes requires more sustained courage" than "service performed under the impulse of the high emotions of war."

In discussing, one by one, the Legion's codified ideals, the President apparently found only one about which he cared to say, "You have kept that faith." He referred to solicitude for disabled comrades. Indeed, on this score the Legion has a splendid record. But even here a distinction needs to be made, as Mr. Hoover pointed out in his veto of a pension bill last spring, between men actually disabled in war and former soldiers who have rendered themselves unfit since the war.

Some of the decline of favor which has accrued to the Legion has arisen from this seeming preoccupation with pensions. The withdrawal of many substantial men from the organization because of lax conditions in certain posts or because of some Legionnaires' political patrioteering, has also hurt. Exhibitions of rowdyism and drinking such as have attended the Boston convention and earlier conventions have not helped. Probably it is wrong to blame the Legion as a whole for these things. But the Legion as a whole does collect the blame.

There are many splendid men in the Legion today. One can well refuse to believe the worst about it. At its core it is sound. But the core must somehow exercise more control over the frothy fringe if an organization founded on such high ideals and possessing such a unique opportunity for peace-time service is to fulfill those ideals and that opportunity.

The Legion's official action upon prohibition is reassuring. It would be more so if accompanied by more widely manifest unofficial support. Prohibition cannot be made effective by convention resolutions or even by victories at the polls. It must be backed up by practice, by the active aid of good citizens—Legionnaires included—in promoting observance and enforcement.

The World in Compartments

NOT Great Britain alone, but the whole world of commerce will be interested in the proposition for an extension of preferential tariffs throughout the British Empire put forward at the sessions of the Imperial Conference by R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, and echoed heartily by the premiers of Australia and New Zealand. The proposal briefly explained is for a general empire tariff against all non-empire goods, leaving to the individual dominions the right to erect tariff walls of their own against their fellows in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The proposition is notable for the moderation of the imperial tariff proposed, which is an addition of 10 per cent to existing tariffs. That is to say, if the average tariff of Canada against United States goods is estimated at 30 per cent ad valorem, the increase would be but 3 per cent ad valorem. Mr. Bennett, in offering this suggestion, declared that it was the "general principle" rather than the amount of tariff for which he was fighting. The suggestion was made that should the proposal for an imperial tariff be approved, a conference might be held at Ottawa in the early future to determine the details.

The immediate reaction of the British Government to the suggestion is apparently unfavorable. The response of its spokesman was to the effect that any imperial tariff whatsoever would interfere with British export trade, whatever effect it might have upon the industries of the Dominions. If any conclusion can be arrived at from the attitude of the Labor press and the utterances of representatives of the Labor Government, there is little likelihood of the proposition receiving favorable attention so long as that Government is in power. However, Ramsay MacDonald has just made it clear that British adherence to the tariff truce arranged at Geneva last spring endures for one year only and that his Government will then be ready to consider whatever measures may appear necessary.

Unquestionably the idea of an imperial tariff comprehending all British Dominions had its origin in contemplation of the prosperity attained by the United States under a general protective system. If 48 states could thus operate why not the six self-governing Commonwealths of the British Empire? But when it came to developing the idea, Dominion jealousies and local ambitions arose, with the result of making the Bennett plan entirely different from that of the United States. For while between the states of the Union there is unlimited free trade, the British Dominions seek to have, each one, a tariff wall of its own against its neighbors, and a larger tariff wall surrounding them all.

This is not wholly unlike M. Briand's conception of the United States of Europe, which does not contemplate the obliteration of the tariff walls by which France, Germany, Italy, and the rest surround themselves, but would retain them, perhaps slightly lowered, while guarding all Europe against American and British competition by a general, all-inclusive wall.

These two suggestions put forth carefully by responsible statesmen representing powerful governments deserve careful consideration. Should either or both be given substance and effect we should have a British Empire protected against the world; Continental Europe protected against the British Empire, and the United States; the United States protected against Continental Europe, and the British Empire. A fashion thus set might soon be followed by South America, and perhaps by Asia, should orderly conditions be restored in that turbulent section of the world.

Such a world-wide condition would obviously lead to colossal disaster. The Scriptural adage: "If a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand," applies likewise to the affairs of nations. The opportunities for serious international misunderstandings and ultimate quarrels growing out of such an attempt to inclose markets within tariff walls are uncountable. The interference with trade would be intolerable; the profit to any one of these groups most problematical.

The United States has indeed for a time thrived greatly under a protective system, but it retained its great home market of 48 states, free from harassing local tariffs. Moreover, during the period comprehended in its rise to primacy in the world it has been the chief nation maintaining a protective policy. If all the world turns protectionist, how can any individual state find advantage therein?

Road and Rail Rivalry in Britain

THE action of one of the great British railway companies in reducing the age at which their employees are to retire on pension is a device for cutting down staff without imposing more hardship than is necessary. This enforced economy, happening in the year when the railways are celebrating their centenary, is a reminder that strenuous efforts will have to be made if they are to enjoy another century of prosperity equal to that which has closed.

The companies have been complaining of an exceptionally bad season in respect of receipts both from passengers and goods. If it were merely a case of a limited period of poor revenue—accounted for by the general depression in trade—they could afford to wait for the turn of the tide. But that is not all. For several years the growth of receipts has not kept pace with growth of expenditure, and the financial outlook has caused grave anxiety.

The explanation is simple. Road transport has proved a formidable competitor. No country in the world has created a finer system of great arterial roads than Great Britain. On these, motor vans can carry goods for short distances more cheaply and more conveniently than the railways. Motorcoaches are becoming increasingly popular as a comfortable, cheap, and interesting means of passenger travel, for long distances as well as short. The increasing use of private automobiles has also diverted traffic from the railways.

The latter have reasonable grounds of complaint in that they have to maintain their own permanent ways while heavy motor transport contributes far less than its share to the construction and upkeep of roads. This, it is alleged, is the principal reason why their passenger fares are almost invariably higher than those charged by the road transport companies.

But it must not be supposed that the day of the British railways is nearly over. They are still indispensable to the trade of the country. They provide the best means of carrying the bulk of the heavy merchandise, and theirs is still by far the quickest and easiest form of passenger transit for long journeys. The companies, highly efficient as they are in many ways, are handicapped by many conservative traditions from which the young transport companies are free. They are slow to learn that it would be better to carry double the number of passengers at lower, competitive rates than the same number at the present rates.

But adjustments, though slow, are taking place. The railways will more and more concentrate on perfecting long-distance travel on their main-line services, and on heavy goods traffic; and the problem of short-distance traffic may be solved by the extension of electrified services, coördinated—not competing—with road transport. The British railways have not finished their historic task. But they have to be accommodated to a more complex system, in which the roads will feed the railways, and the railways the roads.

Leniency and "One-Eyed" Cars

POLICE and motor vehicle officials give indication of a growing skepticism that present laxity will solve the problem of the "one-eyed" car. Here and there, one sees evidences of the impression that the way to make motorists always have two headlights is simply to make them do it.

In Tennessee, recently, state motor vehicle authorities announced a policy of no further temporizing with car owners who offer the conventional argument: "Honestly, I didn't know I had only one light." While conceding the validity of the claim in many cases, the Tennessee officials have their doubts in a large enough number of cases that they now impose immediate penalties upon those driving with one headlight.

New Jersey's motor vehicle commissioner, Harold G. Hoffman, first publicly voiced the opinion that the motorist might have to be compelled to carry a set of spare headlight bulbs to replace those which might burn out at any time. He has considered invoking the law which empowers his office to specify safety equipment which a car must carry.

Under the present policy of most motor vehicle departments, the motorist's habit of procrastination has been encouraged, many believe. That policy has been to give the motorist an official warning to have the useless bulb replaced, and then to compel him to bring the car around later to prove the warning had been heeded. There has been little assurance that the orders were complied with.

The result has been an increasing number of "one-eyed" cars on the highway. Students of safety are convinced that many motorists have imposed upon this policy of leniency. They are positive that the "one-eyed" car is too much of a traffic hazard to be longer treated leniently.

No motor vehicle official relishes being the victim of the superficial charge that he "is just trying to help dealers sell more equipment." Unjust as the allegation is, some are disposed to risk it by specifying that every car be required to carry a set of spare bulbs.

This would be merely asking every car owner to contribute a small sum toward the elimination of one of night traffic's worst hazards. Since replacements of this character have to be made, anticipating them has the clear merit of logic.

Editorial Notes

Too often mankind fails to appreciate or even realize the amount of time and money spent to invent or develop some modern convenience. A striking example which brings home to us the surprising degree of energy and perseverance often required is the invention of a thermo-hydraulic system by which electrical energy is produced through the difference in the warm and cold extremes in ocean temperature. The inventor, Prof. Georges Claude, spent five years and about $2,000,000 of his own money to perfect the device before he put it through its successful test recently on the coast of Cuba.

The saying is that the true university is a collection of books, but that is only part of it. Taking Harvard as an example, another part consists of 8969 lockers for athletes, nine football gridirons, ninety-one acres of sports fields, ninety-two tennis courts, twenty squash courts, two running tracks, two soccer fields, two lacrosse fields, five baseball diamonds, three swimming pools, five basketball courts, two wrestling, two boxing and two fencing rooms, fourteen handball courts and two boathouses.

One of the loveliest of garden miracles: On an October afternoon you scoop out small holes in the ground, set in a few unenterprising looking onion-shaped objects—and forget it. Then one day spring tiptoes along city and village streets; and behold, your autumn moment has gladdened the world with gay flaunt of tulips, blue carpet of scilla, pale sunlight of narcissus and the fragrance of hyacinth.

And by way of pleasing the miniature golfer, why not arrange some sort of a tee a few paces in front of the furnace door and let him putt-putt the coal, lump by lump, into the heater this winter?

Settling the question as to "who won the war?" Nicholas Murray Butler seems to have hit the nail on the head when he says: "Everybody lost the World War and nobody won it."

Strangely, no motorist has yet tried taking up with the Noise Abatement Commission the matter of the squeak in his car.

The "Lost" Furniture Maker of the Rio San Diego

IT WAS spring in Cuba. The first rains had come and gone. Green blades were springing up between the coarse yellow spears of grass that had rattled so noisily in the dry wind of the week before. On that clear morning there was a faint smartness in the air that belonged to spring mornings of climes farther north. Even old Palomo, the white horse that plodded along under me, wiggled his ears in appreciation of tender, juicy morsels in the days to come.

At that moment I was lost—not that it bothered me, because I had been lost before. There were the unmistakable purplish volcanic peaks of Güira, the alternating precipices of bare rock and huge gnarls of bristling jungle clearly visible, but the Sierra de Güira goes a-vagabonding about the landscape. When you emerge from a thickly wooded gully and tangled brake beyond, the Sierra appears in the most unexpected positions. This fine spring morning Güira had traveled again, and I was lost in a labyrinth of gently rolling hills, hills of pine trees, hills covered with riotous green growth, and ravines with dry stream beds where rivulets in another month would be rushing gayly or sliding smoothly to join the Rio San Diego.

Presently the trail emerged into a valley larger than any I had passed through. A stream that had moisture tore its way across the valley. Almost hidden in a clump of trees at the farther end was a long, low, palm-thatched shed, too big for a dwelling and too open for a cattle shelter. There I spied people, and thither I directed Palomo. As I approached, three figures detached themselves from the gloom and stood before the shed, shading their eyes with their hands from the bright sunlight. Two of the men were small, typical farmers of the region; but the third was a giant by comparison, a giant whose face was as seamed and weather-beaten as the biggest barren peak of Güira rising 2000 feet from the river below.

"Good day, friend," said the giant, his thousand vertical wrinkles becoming horizontal in the sudden change of his face. "What brings you to these parts?"

"I am lost!" I replied.

"Lost!" echoed the giant, and then added laughingly: "Why, so am I, lost for twenty-six years in this valley. But come inside for a bite. The sun is hot and a visitor doesn't often come this way. . . . You are an American. No?" and before I could answer he was continuing. "Three years ago there was another American here, a man with a red face that ended in a great nose, a bald-headed one except for thick locks, so!" And he gestured with both hands above his ears.

"That must be Mr. Ridge of Havana," I replied. "A man who paints pictures?"

"Yes, yes, Señor! Right over there (pointing to the exact spot) he painted a picture. . . . A funny fellow, that person. I laugh when I see him riding upon his fat little mule, loaded with bedding and sacks of food. You cannot see the mule for that fellow and his belongings, Caramba, and he was not the first American! Ten years ago there comes another American looking for copper. (Then looking at me.) Are you looking for mines?" I shook my head and he continued. "Well, he stayed here about a year and then went away. Then there were Russian fellows in the days when the big mill was running at the other end of the valley. Good ones with a song, they were, too. . . . Have a little more?" I thanked him, but refused.

"You say you have been in the valley twenty-six years?" I questioned.

"Oh, I make a trip to San Diego once or twice a year; but twenty-six years ago I leave Bilbao and come to this country."

"You are a Basque?"

"What, you know my country?" The wrinkles became horizontal again. "Some day I go back to Bilbao, but now I make furniture." The shed was a tiny sawmill and workshop. The Basque and his two helpers slept in one corner and cooked in another. Day after day they made chairs and occasionally a table. The chairs were of a simple but graceful design, a design centuries old. The seats were stretched pieces of cowhide and the backs were fashioned from the same material. Every peasant in the Province of Pinar del Rio had such chairs in his *bohio*. The chairs that the Basque made were of fragrant cedar that gave a most refreshing and delightful odor to the whole shed.

"*Cedro!*" said the Basque, kicking a great round log that lay waiting for the circular saw. "And very expensive she is, too. Twenty-five *pesos* it cost me, 1000 varas. But times are hard and the farmers here are always lazy." I laughed to myself. Why, a vara was only three inches less than a yard, and this thrifty rascal was complaining of paying twenty-five *pesos* for 1000 of them.

To get a cedar log to his mill was a herculean task. Several times I had watched the mighty undertaking. A man has to journey far back into the jungle-covered hills, climb a tall tree, pick out a *cedro*, and hack his way to its base with his razor-edged machete. The next day he returns early with companions and three or four yoke of oxen pulling squat little trucks, each with two wide, solid wooden wheels.

The *cedro* is felled with axes, trimmed, and lashed to two of the little trucks. Then comes the long haul down the mountain over seemingly impossible trails, treacherous with turnings and twistings, where pitfalls, stumps of trees, boulders, giant roots and great creepers impede at every step. The slow-moving oxen, however, are rarely halted, with two yokes to a tree and an additional yoke for very difficult places.

"Yes, Señor," mourned the giant, "twenty-five *pesos* it costs, and sometimes I myself have to go out and bring them in. Yesterday we have a hard time with this one," and he kicked a *cedro* log again. "A very hard time on a new trail. A *guajiro* comes riding very fast, and he say that a big log is stuck the other side of the hill, and Pedro, will he please come. I seize my ax."

The Basque ran to his ax. "And then I start up the hill. And when I arrive, Caramba, they are stuck sure. The front car is fixed fast on a big ceiba root. You know the ceiba tree how she come out with the big root?"

I nodded assent. "Well, they stick on the big root. Neither can they go up nor come down, because above there is too much jungle and below the side is too steep. First they have on two yoke of oxen, and the bulls strain and pull, but the log he stay. Then they put on another yoke, and they all grunt and strain, but the log he stay. The *guajiros* yell to the oxen, and the oxen pull hard."

Here the giant sunk his head and his bull neck almost to his shoulders until his cheeks became jowls, and then, with arms swinging rapidly, he strained forward. "But they cannot move the log. Then I say, 'Caramba! Bobos mas grandes que todos! Wait, children, wait!' I rush forward with the ax. I chop the big root, so!"

The Basque split a small log with one blow. "A-ha! The *cedro* move on." Here the Basque wiped the perspiration from his brow.

"Well," said I, "I must be going on." I thanked him for his courtesy.

"There's your trail." The Basque pointed the way up the hillside. I scrambled onto Palomo's back, splashed through the brook, and started up the hill, Palomo having a hard time with the loose stones underfoot. Halfway up I paused and looked back. I could hear the whine of the circular saw as it cut into the big *cedro* log. A moment later a little breath of air stirred, and with it came the delicate but unmistakable fragrance of cedar wood. F. W. S.

Notes From Peiping

PEIPING

VISITORS to Peiping these days are impressed by the excellent condition of the city's streets. Old residents declare there is more paving, and the streets are better kept, than at any previous time in the city's history. Good roads were not known in Old China. Even in the imperial city of Peking the streets were slovenly, and two-wheeled carts jolted over bumps even as they passed the main gates of the Forbidden City. Not until the Republic was there any attempt to introduce roads which might compare even with the old Roman roads in comfort for travelers. The wide streets of Peking were imperial in size, but not in the quality of their roadbed. The first ruler to pay serious and extended attention to giving Peking modern streets was Chang Tso-lin, who made a good beginning during his two years in the city. But the Shansi Mayor of Peiping, Chang Yin-wu, has carried on Chang Tso-lin's program with even greater enthusiasm. Modern machinery has been continuously at work extending the paving and improving macadamized streets in the former capital this summer, so that there seems little doubt but that Peiping has better streets than Peking ever had.

City Streets in Good Condition

Chinese government universities in Peiping are opening their autumn terms in a somewhat depressing atmosphere. Thousands of students have come as usual for study, but teachers have not been paid for months, and some of the schools have barely enough money to keep open. The universities have depended upon Nanking for funds, even following the break with northern militarists, and for some time Nanking sent money. But the cost of the civil war became so great that Nanking could spare money for nothing else. The northern coalition has not yet recognized the responsibility of supporting government universities. All groups have mortgaged the future to such an extent that educational funds are likely to be sharply reduced for a period of years. Political agitations are disturbing schools again, and the gains of two years of peace in North China have been gradually lost.

Universities in Sorry Straits

North China's secret societies, first organized centuries ago, have been revived during the last few months in Honan and Shantung provinces and in southern Hopei. Farmers and small shopkeepers have joined the Red Spears, the Yellow Spears, the Heavenly Gate Society, and the Watch and Ward Society, in an attempt to protect their families and property from bandits and tax collectors. In some pasts of Honan and Shantung the societies have taken over local governments temporarily, while their military rulers are engaged elsewhere in civil war. Though many superstitions creep into the rituals of these societies, their main purpose seems to be the good one of self-protection. They have appeared at intervals in China's history when orderly government failed, and have lapsed into inactivity when the periods of chaos ended. There is no evidence that their purpose is any different now from what it was in the past, or that any of the northern societies have accepted even the slogans of Communism. There seems a genuine need of local self-protection groups at present, which these ancient societies provide.

Secret Societies Revived

While commodity prices have declined in most parts of the world during the first six months of 1930, they have risen steadily in China, according to a survey made by the Social and Economic Research Bureau of Nankai University in Tientsin, which provides the most reliable statistics available in China upon economic subjects. The result has been an increase in the cost of living at a time when the people can least afford it. Dr. Franklin Ho, director of the bureau, points out that the cost of living in July was 9 per cent higher than in the same month of 1929, and 21 per cent higher than in 1926. As compared with 1913, the cost of living in North China has risen 80 per cent. The fact that the cost of living in China has risen, while it has fallen elsewhere, is attributed largely to the fact that the world prices of silver have slumped, and that China is the only remaining important country on a silver basis. But account must also be taken of the fact that China, with 80 per cent of its population engaged in agriculture, must import large quantities of food. Much of the rice used in North China is imported. The residents of large cities, even in the north, use rice as their principal staple. With a stable government, which gave proper encouragement to farmers, economists agree that China could easily provide all its food needs.

Prices in China Have Increased

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Add: Words That Need a Holiday

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was particularly interested in the editorial, "Words That Need a Holiday."

May I add two more words to the list given in the editorial that are likewise entitled to a vacation? They are "delicious" and "magnificent." Every new cooking recipe is supposed to be "delicious," and many times the cakes, pies, salads, etc., are not even good. "Magnificent" is used to describe things that are very common and not even a bit grand or powerful.

MISS DOROTHY I. SMITH.
Canton, O.